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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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23 October 1984

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## AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY SETS PACE FOR WORLD GROWTH

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Sep 84 p 10

[Article by Nicholas Rothwell]

[Text] AUSTRALIA's economy is expanding faster than those of other major Western countries, according to the influential Conference Board based in New York.

The business think tank's international economic survey, covering Australia for the first time, says our economy is booming.

An index of leading economic indicators compiled by the board shows Australia is growing at an annual rate of 15 per cent.

Significantly, the inclusion of Australia on the index figures shows a growing acceptance by the international economic community and by New York-based traders and speculators of the increasing importance of the Australasian economy in the interconnected international system.

One of the likely consequences of the report will be to increase US interest in Australian business ventures.

The Australian business cycle recovery, which has been under way since May last year, is running at a pace far stronger than the relatively mature US recovery.

The economic performance index for Australia is already surging ahead at a 17 per cent annual rate.

## Growth Rates

per cent p.a.

Australia	15
USA	5
Japan	4
W Germany	3
Canada	2
France	1

The board says the Australian recovery began about the same time as the recoveries in Japan and the United States.

#### Recovery

The board also says the present Australian economic recovery has been more rapid than any of the four previous recoveries in the country.

The combined index of leading indicators for the six major industrial economies outside the US is rising faster than the US index for the first time since the economic upswing began, according to the Conference Board.

It says the American expansion is reaching a plateau and developing into a sustained growth spell, even as it is being overhauled by the broad-based recovery in European and other OECD nations.

By comparison with the Australian figures, the board's international economic scorecard shows the composite leading index for Japan, Canada, the UK, West Germany, France and Italy increasing at an annual rate of 7 per cent. The US rate has slowed to only 5 per cent.

These scoreboard figures include the leading indexes, which project the direction of the economy, and performance indexes tracking the course of the economy.

They are compiled for the board by the Columbia University Centre for International Business Cycle Research.

The new report shows the economic performance indexes continue to rise slowly in all Western countries except for the US, where the economy is still blazing ahead at an annual 11 per cent rate.

Japan's economic performance index is rising at 4 per cent, while West Germany and Italy show 3 per cent growth.

CSO: 4200/33

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' ON ASEAN NUCLEAR FREE MOVE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "A Zone of Peace, Freedom and Fear"]

[Text]

THE decision of the Association of South-East Asian Nations to attempt to set up a nuclear weapons-free zone in its region seems to be a modest and far from revolutionary proposal. Nonetheless, there are aspects of this new ASEAN policy which should cause some concern to the United States and its allies.

So far, all that the ASEAN members have done is to agree "in principle" that there should be such a zone in South-East Asia, but they admit they are as yet unclear as to how this should be brought about. They have stated specifically that the US should not be required to close its military bases in the Philippines, although if ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons were barred from the ASEAN region the value of these bases to American strategic planning would be seriously reduced.

It seems unlikely that any concrete changes are imminent. But it is remarkable that a group consisting of such vigorously anti-communist nations as Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines have adopted a position far more neutralist than would be acceptable to most Western European socialist and social democratic parties.

This move is also part of a pattern whereby the advocacy of nuclear-free zones seems to be confined to those areas where the Western alliance and its friends are relatively strong, without any corresponding movement in those parts of the world where the Soviet bloc is entrenched. We hear a great deal about the need for these

zones in the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean. We see no enthusiasm in Moscow or East Berlin for nuclear-free zones in the Baltic Sea or in the waters adjoining Vladivostock.

It seems that the ASEAN members may be aware of the one-sidedness of other approaches to this question. Their earlier suggestion that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea should be included in the zone would provide some balance to a proposal which otherwise would reduce the West's nuclear capacity and leave that of the Soviets and their allies unscathed.

There is little prospect that ASEAN's proclaimed intentions will be easily put into effect. But the US and its allies would be unwise to assume that they can therefore ignore what may seem to be no more than a pious resolution.

The call by the ASEAN standing committee's chairman for a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia" clearly implies a readiness to regard both superpowers as being equally dangerous to regional security. It must cast some doubt over the commitment of the nations involved in opposing Soviet global strategy.

But, most importantly, what has happened is another reminder of the increasing world-wide fears of nuclear war. It shows how essential it is that the US, while maintaining its ability to defend itself and its friends, should make it clear that it is no less anxious than the Soviet Union to bring about a reasonable agreement on nuclear weapons.

MINISTRY PUBLISHES IMMIGRATION DATA IN BID TO DEFUSE ISSUE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Amanda Buckley]

[Text] CANBERRA: In a bid to defuse the immigration issue before the election the Minister for Immigration, Mr West, yesterday produced new figures showing the number of Asian settlers has remained steady over the last five years, although as a portion of the total intake they have increased by about 7 per cent.

However, the Opposition spokesman on immigration, Mr Hodgman, signalled that he would not let the immigration issue drop and turned his attack from Australia's Asian intake to the country's Central American intake, accusing the Government of admitting possible terrorist refugees.

Mr Hodgman said Australia could be importing "a potential time-bomb."

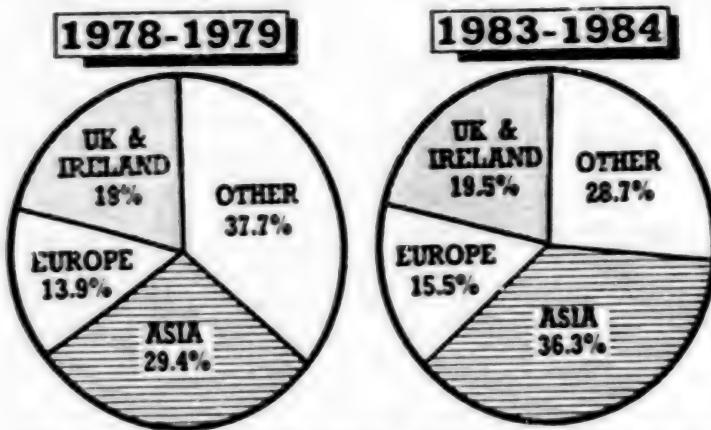
The figures from Mr West show that Asian migrants have increased as a proportion of total immigrants from 29.4 per cent in 1978-79 to 36.3 per cent in 1983-84. The main factor in this is the previous Government's decision, continued by the present Government, of cutting back Australia's intake of skilled labour immigrants.

Mr West used the figures in an attempt to prove that the Government's immigration policy was neither anti-British nor pro-Asian.

"We reject the idea of attempting to manipulate the racial mix of the program by engineering the category balance," he said. "Such a policy is untenable, unnecessary and I have already said, it would be counter-productive."

Mr West said that Australia granted visas to 62,350 migrants and refugees in the last financial year and actual settler arrivals for the year totalled 69,805. This is a drop of about 23,000 over the previous year's settler arrivals, but it is about the same number as Australia accepted in 1978-79.

He said that the drop in migrant intake reflected the cuts made to the intake under the skilled labour category initiated by the former government and supported by the Hawke Government because of Australia's high unemployment.



Where the immigrants came from: a five-year trend.

Asian migration increased moderately between 1978-79 and 1983-84, largely as a result of the Indo-Chinese refugee program commenced by the Fraser Government and continued under the Hawke Government.

Asian immigration peaked in 1981-82 when 26,528 Asians arrived as settlers. In the last financial year there were 25,324 Asian immigrants compared with 20,214 in 1978-79.

Mr West told Parliament the Government would not concede to pressure abruptly to stop Australia's Indo-Chinese refugee program, although in the long run the strategy was to change the emphasis from refugee resettlement to family reunion.

He said his recent visit to Central America had reinforced his belief that Australia must diversify its refugee and humanitarian programs.

He said the former Government had decided in 1981 to expand the Latin American refugee and special humanitarian programs.

Last year, 1,016 visas were issued to Latin American refugees and in the next year it was expected 1,500 would enter.

However, Mr Hodgman said he had been told by a member of a recent parliamentary delegation to Central America that some of the people who were being recruited to Australia could be terrorists.

He said Mr West had been "pouring petrol on the fire by recruiting large numbers of refugees from El Salvador and Chile; going personally through Central America recruiting refugees whose political indications are obvious to all".

"Where is the mandate for this radical change of direction? Why has this minister meddled politically in this area of humanitarian relief, if not just to satisfy the twisted ideologies of the socialists--and dare I say pro-communist Left?"

Mr Hodgman denied he was making immigration an election issue but accused the Government of turning the matter into a public issue with Australia "poised on the brink of disaster".

Mr West said the account he had given provided a firm and clear basis on which the Opposition could, "as it has indicated it would like to do", rejoin a bi-partisan consensus on immigration policy.

CSO: 4200/33

## STRAINS OF NEW NATIONALISM APPEAR IN ARGUMENTS FOR NEW FLAG

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Sep 84 p 36

[Text]

**T**OM KENEALLY writes: A number of Australians will be excluded from the 200th birthday celebrations. The drug trade has stolen the spirits and bodies of a substantial legion of Australians, and so the extinction of the drug traffic would seem to be a justifiable objective.

The unemployed will be similarly disenfranchised among the celebrations. Aborigines can hardly be expected to join in with hilarity. If there were, for the first time, a treaty between our Government and the Aboriginal leadership, it would help to bring a strain of belated reconciliation into the national fete.

All these problems may be too complex for our leaders to deal with by 1988, although I think the treaty should be attended to as a matter of mere decency and practicality. It is probably easier, however, to mark such events as birthdays with a symbolic act, and a symbolic act now overdue is the creation of a new flag. If we do it, it should be done in the spirit of consensus.

Those who believe that anyone who desires a new flag is a rampant Marxist should look at Canada, whose people acquired a new banner without immediately falling away into radical excess. Those of Anglo-Saxon descent and those who fought for the flag as it exists in World War II and other conflicts should be listened to with respect in their claim to have some elements of the

original banner retained which will not be confused with that of New Zealand and other South West Pacific banana republics. This should be patently obvious to anyone with a basic taste for design or symbolism.

The multiplicity of alternate flags one finds in Australia today – from the gaucherie of the boxing kangaroo to the green and gold seen on the Hill during cricket tests to the solemnity of the Eureka flag – is a sign that a vast part of our population is looking for a flag they can identify and respect. If our present flag did that, there would not be so many of us seeking alternatives.

**M**ANNING CLARK, Emeritus Professor of History at the Australian National University, writes:

I HOPE that when the flag is hoisted on January 26, 1988 above the new Parliament House in Canberra, it will be a flag with emblems which symbolise who we are and what we stand for.

I hope that as the flag is being hoisted an Australian Symphony Orchestra with soloists and chorus will perform the new national anthem, which sums up the experiences, hopes and ideas of all the human beings who have lived in Australia since the Aboriginal migrations in 30,000 BC. I hope to live on to hear both the didgeridoo and the sound of the trumpet on that day – the one an expression of melancholy resignation and acceptance, the other a note of glory and faith.

CSO: 4200/33

SRV COLONIZATION REPORTS STUDIED; 'STRONG PROTEST' POSSIBLE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 11 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Michael Richardson]

[Text]

**SINGAPORE, Monday:** The Australian Government is closely studying reports that Vietnam is sending hundreds of thousands of settlers into Kampuchea to strengthen its hold on the country.

Australian officials said today the Labor Government would make a strong protest to Hanoi if reports were substantiated that more than 500,000 Vietnamese have settled in Kampuchea.

But the officials said that both the Vietnamese Government and the Vietnam-supported Administration in Phnom Penh had denied the "colonisation" claim and Canberra felt that so far there was not enough evidence to support allegations of a big influx of Vietnamese settlers who had never lived in Kampuchea.

Mr Willibald Pahr, a former Austrian Foreign Minister who is chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), said in Bangkok that at least 500,000 Vietnamese had been settled in Kampuchea.

He added: "I have heard figures much higher. This must

be of concern to all those trying to re-establish the independence of Cambodia (Kampuchea)".

The ICK, which convened in New York in 1981 under United Nations auspices, is trying to work out an internationally acceptable settlement of the Kampuchean conflict based on withdrawal of Vietnam's estimated 170,000 troops and free elections for a new government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam and its Kampuchean ally have repeatedly spurned UN resolutions, saying they are an unacceptable interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of the Kampuchean resistance movement, has said as many as 600,000 Vietnamese have been sent to live in Kampuchea since the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

According to some American officials, a high-level decision on the controversial immigration issued by the pro-Vietnam administration in Phnom Penh in 1982 paved the way for the "Vietnamisation" of Kampuchea.

Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations — whose members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand — said in a communique issued in Jakarta after their annual meeting in July that they shared "the serious apprehension of the Kampuchean people that there are now at least half a million Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea".

They noted that the continuous change in the composition of the population (there are estimated to be about six million Kampuchean) resulting from Vietnamese settlement, particularly in fertile areas, was displacing Kampuchean from their homelands.

Australian officials say the assessment of the Government in Canberra and that of some other governments is that about 300,000 Vietnamese, most of them former residents of Kampuchea, have settled in Kampuchea since 1979.

CSO: 4200/33

**NISSAN AUSTRALIA REPORTS \$22 MILLION LOSSES**

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 13 Sep 84 p 21

[Text] NISSAN Australia's recent losses swelled to \$22.6 million in the March year but the company believes the grim times have bottomed and has predicted a strong recovery in 1984-85.

The result follows a previous loss of \$6.1 million, capping a disappointing recent history for the group.

However, directors yesterday claimed that several factors, including regained profit margins on imported vehicle sales, the Astra production deal with General Motors-Holden's, and an expected broad reduction in costs arising from the Federal Government's motor industry plan, pointed to a big improvement for the Japanese-controlled group.

"Favorable economic conditions, reduced interest costs and restraint in labor costs will also assist in increasing competitiveness for both the company and the industry generally," they said.

Nissan, aware that the Federal Government's car plan has placed a shadow over continuing Australian vehicle manufacturing, also emphasised that planned capital injections by its parent company signalled a long term commitment to the industry.

Issuing the latest figures, Nissan's general manager of corporate development, Mr Howard Hewson, said the capital increase and the continuing upgrade of plant and facilities indicated the company "intends to stay".

"Tokyo is looking at the long term," he said.

The big losses compare somewhat with Mitsubishi Motors Australia, which sustained 1983 losses of \$24.6 million but has since rebounded out of the red with a \$14 million turnaround in the first six months of 1984.

Nissan directors said they expected a similar turnaround, though it may not be as great as Mitsubishi's.

Nissan's year turnover was 14.7 percent higher at \$598 million (521 million last year) mainly attributable to the company's big boost in Pulsar sales to 14,555 units (5844).

The operating loss was blamed mostly on the impact of the Government's March 1983 devaluation of the dollar. Nissan would not place a figure on just what the devaluation had cost the group but claimed the loss could have been higher had Nissan not taken steps to "regain some of that devaluation".

As well, the company was forced to substantially increase merchandising expenditure to maintain its national market share in the light of its struggle to hold its position in NSW. The additional spending had allowed the group to keep its national share at 11.4 percent, only slightly below the previous 11.6 percent.

Nissan will however take over distribution of its vehicles in NSW and invest \$15 million in land, building and equipment as part of that operation.

Nissan said profit margins on imported vehicles had returned to 1982 levels after overhauling the effects of the devaluation, and the production of the Astra for General Motors-Holden's had improved economics of scale at the group's Clayton manufacturing plant.

Nissan's loss included a \$13.1 million loss for its manufacturing arm, Nissan Motor Manufacturing Co. (Australia), and a \$9.5 million loss relating to importing and distribution.

The group result also included a record \$3.9 million profit of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Nissan Finance Corporation.

CSO: 4200/33

CANBERRA DAILY CRITICIZES NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

Editorial on 'Threat' to Defense Ties

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "New Threat to Our Defense Ties"]

[Text] THE decision by the New Zealand Labour Party conference yesterday for a number of changes to its defence policy has serious implications for the ANZUS treaty and for Australia. When the issue of visits by nuclear ships was raised after the Labour victory in the recent elections, the United States made it quite clear that without such visits, and without joint exercises, there could be no military alliance. ANZUS, the formal declaration of our American orientation, has formed the cornerstone of Australian foreign policy for more than 30 years. It has been seriously weakened by a third party.

The New Zealand Labour Party conference recommends the country should withdraw from all military exercises and alliances with nuclear powers, close down the US airforce operation at Christchurch, and withdraw all New Zealand forces from overseas deployment outside the South Pacific. These decisions are not necessarily binding upon the Government: as the Hawke Government has shown, it is possible to steer a course in the opposite direction to that requested by a party national conference. However, as a toughening up of official party attitudes, and a direct continuation of the nuclear ships issue, it poses a most serious threat to the ANZUS alliance. There is no doubt that the earlier fears of the US and Australia were justified, and that ANZUS is now in extreme jeopardy. If the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Lange, implements the party's wishes, the alliance is dead. The New Zealand Labour Party obviously feels a confidence about the long-term strategic security of this region that is not necessarily shared by its neighbors.

Australia must act quickly to distance itself from New Zealand's dangerous isolationist tendencies. It is obvious that Australia is, and always has been, a more valuable member of ANZUS than New Zealand; there is no reason why a new treaty cannot be negotiated directly and immediately between Canberra and Washington.

It also puts into new light the remarks last week by the former prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, that the countries of ASEAN, namely the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei should join with Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, in closer informal defence co-operation.

Following the latest New Zealand decision--which must presumably affect Britain as well as America--the role of alliances in South-East Asia and the South Pacific is at a delicate stage. The general thrust of Mr Fraser's remarks was that regional security would be enhanced by the greater military integration of the non-communist countries of the area.

The nations of South-East Asia and the Pacific are already linked in a complex and inter-locking network of treaty relationships. The USA also has treaty alliances with the Philippines and Thailand, as well as long-standing treaty obligations to Japan. The Five Power Defence Arrangements link Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Australia gives \$10 million worth of military aid to Indonesia annually, and so on.

But the shift in New Zealand policy shows how easily all this could be undermined. The cause of regional strength and security is served by close co-operation between all the relevant nations. Not all the threats to regional stability come from outside the region, as the tension along the Indonesia, Papua New Guinea border demonstrates. Closer military cooperation, increased use of joint exercises, a general tendency to view matters with a regional military consciousness, would all tend to decrease tensions within the region, as well as improving the region's security posture vis-a-vis other nations, in particular the Soviet Union.

New Zealand's decision, the expanded Soviet military presence in Vietnam and its ambitions in the Indian Ocean, and the question mark over the American bases in the Philippines, all point to possible changes to the strategic balance which could affect this region, and Australia. Australia must act quickly to develop a bi-lateral treaty with America which cannot be affected by a third party.

Cartoon on Hawke, Hayden Fears

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Sep 84 p 8

[Text]



FEW BALINESE TRANSMIGRANTS RETURN

Jakarta SUARA KARYA 3 Aug 84 p 6

[Text] The success of Balinese transmigrants and their awareness of the advantages of moving are rather high, as shown by the fact that fewer than 0.5 percent of them return to Bali. The KAKANWIL [Head of the Regional Office] of the Balinese transmigration office Ida Bagus Putraka stated this to SUARA KARYA in Denpasar on Saturday [28 July].

"Only those who are not very determined in their new location return, perhaps because the land does not produce enough due to the season or perhaps for some other reason. But it is clear that the spirit of the Balinese transmigrants is rather high because they realize the advantages of moving," added the Bali transmigration regional officer.

On 30 July 1984 100 families, 400 people in all, were put on a plane to Taman Paleang, Sulawesi.

In 1984-1985 the target for transmigrants from Bali is 4,000 families or about 20,000 people. Of this target 2,500 families will be placed in Sulawesi: 1,200 in Central Sulawesi, 1,000 in Southeast Sulawesi and 300 in South Sulawesi.

At the same time 350 families are being sent to Central Kalimantan, 300 to South Kalimantan, 500 to East Kalimantan, 200 to Maluku and 100 to Irian Jaya.

Ida Bagus Putraka added that at the beginning of August 50 families would be sent to the Rumbia project in Southeast Sulawesi by plane and 100 families would be sent to the Kaluku-Mamuju project in South Sulawesi by ship.

"The successful transmigrants usually return to get members of their family, motivating them to transmigrate to the new area. They usually are successful in motivating potential transmigrants," said Ida Bagus Putraka.

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CSO:4213/275

ACTION RECOMMENDED AGAINST RIVAL PPP COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] HM Hasjim Latief, chairman of the regional leadership of the East Java NU [Muslim Scholars Party], told PELITA at his residence on Tuesday [31 July] that many leaders of the East Java branch offices of the NU have recommended that, in order to maintain organizational discipline, action be taken against NU members who were involved in or went along with the formation, coordinated by H Hisbullah Huda, of a rival DPW [Regional Executive Council] of the PPP [United Development Party].

Hasjim said that the appearance of the rival DPW of the PPP had been discussed at the regularly-scheduled meeting of the provincial NU, which took place in Probolinggo 27-29 July. It was recommended that the sanctions in the constitution and bylaws of the NU be applied to those involved. He said that the form of the sanctions would be up to the NU provincial leadership.

Must Accept Them

Hasjim Latief stated that his group could do nothing about the recommendations but accept them. Before any steps are taken, an investigation will be carried out. The results of this investigation will be conveyed to the PB [Executive Board] of the NU to seek a resolution of the problem. The PB of the NU will decide whether to suspend or dismiss those involved.

Hasjim Latief, who remained calm throughout, said that of the NU members whose names appeared on the member list of the East Java rival DPWs, some did not know anything about it, some had not been consulted first, some lived far away in Jakarta and others persisted even though they had been warned.

Hasjim said that the various elements of the NU firmly rejected the rival committees. In fact, the DPP of the PPP reported that they certainly did not recognize or legitimize the rival committees.

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ECONOMIST ON DROP IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The main reason for the drop in capital investment in Indonesia in 1984 has been the lack of smooth procedures for capital investing and the government's lack of firmness in carrying out policies. Therefore, to increase capital investment the government should make improvements in both these areas.

Economic observer Prof Dr Soemitro Djojohadikusumo made this evaluation to reporters on Saturday [4 August] after meeting President Soeharto at his residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta.

"The government should not be ambivalent. It should not smooth the way on the one hand and set up obstacles on the other. This all brings about a feeling of uncertainty in businessmen and they are reluctant to invest," he said.

"If they have said yes to something, they should implement it right away. Don't say yes and then add maybe. This will only cause uncertainty about doing business." Nevertheless, he admitted that there were many pressures on the government to change its policies, especially from big businessmen. "Such things should be avoided. The government should face up to them squarely."

Is the tax holiday, now being rescinded, hampering capital investment? He said that since the tax holiday is merely cosmetic anyway, rescinding it does not present serious obstacles. New enterprises are taxed after 3 or 4 years of operation because they only realize a profit at that time. Therefore, a 5-year tax holiday does not cause too much of a loss. "And when the business is profitable it should pay taxes," he added.

Close examination of capital is also not an obstacle. He reemphasized that the main issues are the problems of the smooth operation of procedures for capital investment and the government's lack of firmness in carrying out various policies.

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#### HMI EMPHASIZES INDEPENDENT CHARACTER

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 2 Aug 84 p 2

(Text) The HMI (Islamic Students Association) is not the organization of any party or group. It is an independent organization, the nation's cadres. If some people assume that the HMI is a party or group organization, it should be pointed out that they do not know the organization's goals and history.

Budi Handoyo, chairman of the Surabaya branch of HMI, after an exchange of opinions with Dr Poernomo Kasidi, the mayor of Surabaya, said that in brief HMI is an extra-university students' organization fighting for the dignity and life of the people. This meeting took place in the mayor's conference room this morning.

Budi said that the HMI was originally formed to free the people from the grip of colonialism and to fight for national freedom. HMI believes that with national freedom the life of the Indonesian people has become better and that Islam has been able to develop fully.

Since liberation, HMI's activities have continued to develop. He added that it has begun to move in the direction of training responsible well-rounded scholars who serve a free society and are inspired by Islam, in order to create a just and prosperous society blessed by Allah, swt (praiseworthy and almighty).

Since HMI is part of society it faces every problem faced by society. Budi, who is a last-year social science student at IKIP (Teaching and Education Institute), said that its function is to develop and train its members.

#### KAHMI (Islamic Students Association Alumni Community)

The Surabaya branch of HMI has 29 commissariats with 4,000 members (senior and new). Members must be students and militant cadres. Because of these membership conditions, students who have completed their studies are in practice not members of HMI. They can join KAHMI.

HMI and KAHMI have no structural connections and have different memberships. They do, however, share the same aspirations.

The problems of the NKK (Campus Life Normalization) program and of the extra-university organizations cannot come onto campus, he confirmed. In fact, HMI carries on its activities and training off campus. However, he said, HMI's work in developing society is inseparable from its members, who are themselves on campus.

There is a difference between intra- and extra-university organizations. Extra-university organizations are created because of similarities in beliefs and desires. Intra-university organizations are formed because of current policy.

COUNTRY COMMENDED FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF UNICEF PROGRAM

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 14 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] J. P. Grant, executive director of UNICEF, considers Indonesia successful in implementing its birth control program and in reducing its infant mortality rate.

This evaluation was conveyed in separate statements on Monday [13 August] to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha [President's Office] and to the Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Alamsyah at his office.

Grant praised Indonesia for successfully carrying out UNICEF programs in controlling the birth rate and in lowering infant mortality over the last 10 years.

He said that the infant mortality rate in developing countries is on the average more than 100 per 1000 births but that Indonesia had succeeded in reducing the rate to 90.

In view of this success, Grant is convinced that Indonesia can reduce it further to 70.

Grant said in his visits to other countries he always recommends imitating Indonesia's success.

In order to view the program from close up, Grant will visit a number of villages in Central Java and in Yogyakarta.

In his visit to the president, Grant was accompanied by Daniel Brooks, UNICEF head of mission in Indonesia. The president was accompanied by Minister of Health Soewardjono Suryaningrat.

Alamsyah considers that this visit from UNICEF's chief executive is very important because Mr. Grant will be able to learn directly about the Indonesian government's initiatives in the field of child welfare.

Alamsyah said that Indonesia's success in reducing infant mortality is partly due to the spread of immunizations against six dangerous diseases and the intensified implementation of the KMS (Health Card) service.

The KMS is a card containing information about a child's development--weight and height--filled out each month by the mother. If the child's development is not following the normal pattern shown by a graph on the card, the fact that something is wrong with the child can be discovered immediately. In addition, the KMS card also contains a list of the immunizations given to the child.

MP'S COMMENT ON RETURN OF IRIAN REFUGEES

BK020355 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Sep 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Members of parliament have begun to look at the repatriation of Irian Jaya border crossers or refugees from the PNG because it has not yet run smoothly. They apparently believe that the Republic of Indonesia should convince the PNG Government of its goodwill in the repatriation of the border crossers because facts have indicated prejudices, although the two sides have demonstrated their goodwill through discussions on the matter.

Three members of Parliament, Ismail Hasan Metareum, chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, Information and Defense and Security, of the United Development Faction; Pastor Isaac Saujay of the Functional Group Faction; and Steef Patrick Nafuna of the Democratic Faction (the last two members being from the Irian Jaya electorate), have made it clear that the PNG should have confidence in Indonesia because Indonesia's assistance to the PNG in relieving it of handling the border crossers clearly reflected the Indonesian Government's responsibility for the safety of its citizens.

According to Saujay, the repatriation of the border crossers is only a small problem. "I am convinced that there will be greater problems in the future such as those related to the promotion of economic relations between the two countries," he said.

They were of the opinion that if the PNG's skepticism. "If the PNG seriously favors promoting relations with Indonesia, it should trust us. Accordingly, we should also try to convince it."

The two sides are reported to have agreed on the repatriation of over 7,000 border crossers from various camps in the PNG. However, an exact date for the start of the repatriation has so far not been set. It had been reported that the first phase of the repatriation would start in mid-September.

The chairman of the parliamentary commission said that in the current situation, the government should continue to seek basic reasons leading some Irian Jaya inhabitants, particularly those living near the border, to escape across it.

It would indeed be difficult to persuade them to return unless they decided to do so on their own if their escape was on their own accord or due to

persuasion by the Free Papua Movement [OPM]. However, if OPM persuasion was not the reason, the government should eliminate the cause of their escape and provide an honest explanation to the refugees. If necessary, the explanation could be provided through the PNG Government. "Whether they return will depend to a large extent on the PNG Government's explanation, which should certainly be based on the Indonesian Government's explanation, Ismail Hasan Metareum added.

Saujay said that the border crossers consist of two different groups. The first group includes those crossing into the PNG of their own accord. They number only 60 persons and are now housed in Vanimo. According to Saujay, they are intellectuals who may be dissatisfied with development in Irian Jaya because of the behavior of certain government officials. Some, however, have been implicated in certain cases. "If they return their safety will also be guaranteed in accordance with regulations in force," Saujay said.

Metareum, however, thought that shortcomings in the present development were unlikely to cause the departure of the Irian Jaya inhabitants for the PNG. "The truth is that there was misunderstanding on the part of the inhabitants as a result of irresponsible instigations launched by the OPM."

According to Saujay, the second group, which represents the majority of the more than 7,000 border crossers, consists of common people who have traditionally crossed the border and those misled by the OPM. "They are apparently still afraid of returning to Indonesia," Saujay said.

Accordingly, Saujay hopes that the Indonesian Government will receive the majority of the border crossers well and seriously.

To avert the recurrence of such a problem in the future, both Saujay and Nafuni believe that development in Irian Jaya should involve more local inhabitants. "Give the local inhabitants opportunities to develop their region. If possible, they are given priority in holding important posts. [quotation mark as published]

Saujay also called on the government to give more serious attention to development in border areas since these areas had long been untouched by development. Simultaneously, the government should create physically and mentally secure conditions. "This implies that we are not afraid of our own authorities and the OPM," Saujay further said.

Saujay and Nafuni pointed to some persons—in fact government officials—whose actions the people dislike. "Some often intimidate the people. If such officials are dealt with, I am sure that the border crossing problem will not recur," Nafuni said.

Saujay suggested that once there is sense of security, three regencies should be formed in Arso, Oksibil and Mindiptana. The three locations should be turned into centers for development of transmigration, education, health care and so on provided that the local inhabitants actively participate. If necessary, a labor-intensive program will be applied to them. "This will make the local inhabitants feel that the development of their areas belongs to them," he concluded.

INDONESIA

PRESS DEALS WITH TENSION, THREAT OF EXTREMISM

BK050543 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] PELITA realizes that underground illegal movements will never stand idle. This being the case, we should steadily maintain national vigilance although it has been unshakable. According to the daily, the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan as a basic framework to realize a better life constitutes the most appropriate answer to the undesirable right-wing and left-wing extremism.

PIKIRAN RAKYAT in Bandung also reminds [us] that the efforts to achieve national development are not easy tasks as they require resources and funds as well as time. Thus, our patience and vigilance are indispensable.

MERDEKA considers useful the statement by the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command in parliament and appreciates his openness. This is important as it will make all of us, government apparatuses and public alike, aware that we should create a social situation that will not sharpen but instead lessen tension, unrest and instability. According to MERDEKA, wise and open measures are indispensable in facing sensitive sociopolitical problems. These measures should be preventive in nature to avert casualties. Such measures will certainly strengthen social stability.

CSO: 4213/13

**MURDANI ISSUES 5-POINT REMINDER TO ARMED FORCES**

**BK060626 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 84**

[Text] The Armed Forces [ABRI] chief, General L.B. Murdani, has reminded the ABRI not to be negligent in insuring the safety of the national development that has been achieved because destroying that achievement will destroy the national resources that have been developed and also will make Indonesian society lose faith in itself. General Murdani, in an order of the day greeting the 39th anniversary of the [ABRI] said this through Radio Republik Indonesia and Television Republik Indonesia tonight. He also urged the ABRI to be alert, accurate and prompt in facing any situation, condition, or challenge which will endanger national stability in various aspects. After clarifying the process of development and the ABRI's own efforts in facing challenges in carrying out its duties, the ABRI general finally issued five instructions to all ABRI personnel:

1. At all times defend the ABRI's identity as a defending army in upholding the practice of the Pancasila concept and the national laws of 1945.
2. Stabilize and protect national unity and further strengthen the relationship between ABRI and the people.
3. Continuously uphold the ABRI's integrity and respect the ABRI's and POLRI's [National Police Force] banners as a symbol of ABRI's struggle.
4. Further upgrade personal improvement through education and training making the ABRI a force with high capabilities and reliable strength.
5. Further upgrade alertness in facing any threats that will jeopardize national stability.

The theme for the 30th anniversary of the ABRI, creating a stronger relationship between the ABRI and the people, forms the main objective in facing any threat and also attaining national development. Marking the ABRI's 39th anniversary celebration tonight is a military tatoo held at Kalibata.

CSO: 4213/13

SWAMP LAND FARMING TO BE CONTINUED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Rice production in tidal lands and swamps has proved to be far below that in normal rice land. Since the beginning of PELITA [5-Year Plan] I the government has opened up 186,000 hectares of tidal land ricefields and 73,385 hectares of swamp ricefields. Eng Tb. Suhaedi Wiraatmadja, director general for food crops, stated this at the opening of discussions on tidal land and swamp ricefield patterns in Palembang last Monday [13 August]. Meetings attended by 80 participants from various government agencies and universities from all over Indonesia took place from 12 to 15 August.

Opening up tidal land ricefields is an alternative way of increasing the amount of ricefields in Indonesia. Although production is still not satisfactory, extensification efforts will be continued for 400,000 hectares of tidal lands and 167,000 hectares of swamp lands.

Suhaedi said that the director general of irrigation, in particular the swamp land directorate, has been managing test farms in six tidal areas in six provinces. At the same time, research by the Agricultural Development Research Group has gotten the technology to develop swamp and tidal areas for agriculture.

However, in the Upang Delta (South Sumatra) tidal area and in the Pemulutan (South Sumatra) swamp ricefield area, technological and socioeconomic problems still must be solved before farmers can increase their production and their income.

South Sumatra is Interested

Sainan Sagiman, governor of South Sumatra, said in his welcoming speech that his province is very interested in the discussions, since South Sumatra has both of these high-potential areas. There are 1 million potential hectares of tidal lands, of which only 140,000 hectares have been worked. The harvested areas are only 24.1 percent or 72,358 hectares. In 1983 170,166 tons of milled dry rice were produced. "This means only 14.6 percent of the total South Sumatran rice production of 1,161,944 tons," he said.

There are 1,098,444 potential hectares of swamp land. Of this, 118,903 hectares (10.8 percent) are being worked. This is 27.7 percent of South Sumatra's harvested areas of 428,918 hectares.

Swamp land rice production reached 285,868 tons of milled dry rice in 1983 or 24.6 percent of the total rice production in South Sumatra. If the total tidal and swamp land area of South Sumatra were used, it would go a long way towards satisfying regional and national food needs.

Opening up the tidal and swamp land areas will make transmigration land available. This has significance for the defense and security of the coastal areas. There are a few problems, however. Fresh water must be supplied and this has a connection with health problems.

Floating rice seedlings for swamp lands have been tried in the Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI) area but it will be a while before they can be put to use.

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**NEW CREDITS FOR RICE FARMERS DESCRIBED**

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The government will continue to provide credits to rice farmers. However, the pattern of granting credits will be changed and the number of recipients limited. Solihin, G.P., secretary of Operational Control of Development (SESDALOPBANG) and Eng HL Gaol, third assistant coordinating minister for EKUIN [Economics, Finance and Industry], made this statement in their offices on Monday [13 August] to KOMPAS.

According to Solihin and Gaol, under the new credit pattern the farmers will not have to take the entire credit package offered. They will be able to choose according to their needs. Credit can be in money or in kind or both at once; each type has its advantages and disadvantages.

Solihin said that farmers who have not yet been able to finance rice production themselves, i.e., farmers with small plots, will receive credits. Gaol said that his agency is suggesting that credit be extended to farmers who own plots no larger than 1 hectare on Java and 2 hectares outside Java, even though statistics show that the minimal amount of land needed to grow rice is only 0.5 hectare. However, experience in Indramayu has indicated that the number of participants in the BIMAS [Mass Guidance] program dropped in half when it was limited to those farmers who owned 1 hectare or less. "If the limit is reduced to half a hectare or less, there will be an even larger number of farmers unable to avail themselves of these credits," said Gaol.

Solihin also said that capitalization of farmers in isolated areas who had not received BIMAS credits up to now would also be helped these credits, so that they could apply advanced technology as soon as possible.

Gaol said that in Java there are 10.9 million farm families with 0.5 hectare of land or less and outside Java there are 7.6 million such families.

**Via KUD [Village Cooperative Unit]**

Under the new credit pattern the role of the KUD will be increased. As a village legal body, whose leaders and members are local farmers, KUD, it is hoped, will be able to channel credit to the right farmers.

The role of farm groups in channeling credit from the KUD to its members will also be increased. Gaol said that farm groups of 25 to 30 members are small enough so

that everyone knows each other. The chairman of each farm group is familiar with the needs of each member and can channel credit to the right farmers. "In addition, social control can take place. If a farmer neglects to pay back the credit, the others can remind him, because sanctions are in the hands of the group," he added.

However, it must be determined first which KUDs and which farm groups have the management and personnel believed really capable of channeling credit. "If there is no KUD thought capable of this in an area, credit will continue to be channeled via the bank," said Gaol. Furthermore, the bank can service the farmer as an individual if there is no farm group thought worthy. Or it can be done via a farm group if it is considered capable of channeling credit to its really needy members.

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EAST JAVA PPP CRISIS RESOLVED

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] This morning Hasjim Latief, coordinating chairman of the East Java DPW [Regional Executive Council] committee of the PPP [United Development Party], and his deputy chairman Hisbullah Huda visited Naro, SH [Master of Laws], general chairman of the DPP [Central Executive Board] of the PPP, at his home at 23 Gatot Subroto Street, Jakarta, in order to resolve the crisis in the East Java DPW. (Also see page 2.)

Ali Tamin, SH, member of the DPW, told reporters in Jakarta this afternoon that this three-way meeting had reached the conclusion that the crisis was over and that Hasjim and Hisbullah Huda had reached an agreement to resolve it in a mutually satisfactory way.

Further, it was agreed to turn the case of the East Java DPW over to the party's DPP, as the administrator of the PPP congress and the responsible party, holding firmly to the ground rules laid down in the party's constitution and bylaws.

In this regard, the party's DPP has not yet come to any firm conclusions; however, when it does, the two sides, Hasjim and Hisbullah, are willing to obey them. In this way the East Java committee crisis will be resolved before the congress begins on 27 August.

He said that this is an internal party problem and that Naro had ordered the two sides to go back to work and carry out their duties as before. The decision of the DPP may be issued today.

Hasjim Latief, Hisbullah Huda and J. Naro, SH, signed the statement of agreement of the two opposing sides.

Opposed

H. Umar Buang and Soeleinan Fadeli, BA, told the SURABAYA POST that Hisbullah Huda phoned them this afternoon to say that he and Hasjim Latief had reached an agreement about various East Java PPP problems.

Umar Buang and Soeleinan said that Hisbullah Huda had said in his phone call that a decision had been reached at the meeting to appoint him head of the delegation to the PPP congress.

H. Soelaiman Biyahimo, secretary of the East Java PPP committee, immediately opposed the rather startling results of the meeting which favored the ex-head of the rival committee. "Does Hasjim Latief have the courage to come back to East Java if he accepts that agreement?" he asked threateningly.

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CSO:4213/1

AGREEMENT TO EXPORT COKE FROM DUMAI TO U.S. SIGNED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 11 Aug 84 p 11

[Text] Even though the Dumai hydrocracker is not yet in full production, an agreement to export 140,000 tons of coke a year has been signed with a private company in the United States.

Eng H. Muchsin Ichsan, head of the Dumai hydrocracker project, stated this in a conversation with SINAR HARAPAN Friday [10 August] afternoon in Jakarta.

He said that the hydrocracker's production has only reached 60 percent of capacity. "When production reaches 100 percent, the product must be sold abroad," he said.

The Dumai hydrocracker turns low sulphur waxy residue fuel into diesel fuel, premium gasoline, kerosene and coke. Muchsin explained that coke is also needed for the Asahan project. "Each year between 50 and 60 thousand tons of coke are needed for Inalum, Inc., which manages the Asahan project," he stated.

Touching on the problem of foreign workers still at the Dumai hydrocracker, Muchsin mentioned that their numbers were gradually tapering off. By the end of 1984 there will only be 100 foreign workers, technicians needed to manage the plant.

He also said that 9,000 Indonesian workers were employed at that plant. However, these numbers are gradually being reduced as the hydrocracker is completed.

Muchsin said that the reduction in the numbers of Indonesian workers had not had much of a social effect. "The effects are still small," he said.

In another part of his statement he said that one of the difficulties faced by the hydrocracker was the supply of spare parts from abroad.

The Dumai hydrocracker is being constructed by Spanish contractors, the TRC (Technicas Reunidas Centunion). Further technical work is being done by companies from South Korea, Japan and Indonesia.

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CSO:4213/1

**RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES JOIN GOLKAR**

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] All but 20 of the 2,476 employees of the Department of Religion who are members of KORPRI [Republic of Indonesia Civil Servants Corps] have filled out registration forms for joining GOLKAR [Functional Groups Party]. This means that 99.3 percent of the Department of Religion employees are ready to join GOLKAR.

At a ceremony at the Level II Central Jakarta GOLKAR DPC [Special Leadership Board], H Umar Mansyur, secretary of the Department of Religion branch of KORPRI, handed over the list of employees who are going to join GOLKAR and said that among the reasons for 20 employees not joining GOLKAR were that they were close to retirement, they thought it enough to be a member of KORPRI, or that they had joined GOLKAR in some other way.

H Zaini Dahlan, deputy chairman of the Department of Religion's branch of KORPRI and director general of BINBAGA [Institutional Development], handed the registration forms to H Syamsul Bahri, chairman of the GOLKAR DPC, on Kwini Street, Central Jakarta, on Tuesday [31 July].

Zaini Dahlan said that the Department of Religion employees had joined GOLKAR of their own free will and had not been coerced.

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BRIEFS

**STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF MELAKA STRAIT**--The chief of the Indonesian Air Force, Marshal Sukardi, has said that the joint Indonesian-Malaysia air exercise is important, given both countries' concern over the Melaka Straits airspace, which is strategically important to the world. Disclosing this to reporters at the Malaysian air base in Butterworth during the conclusion of the "Elang Malindo 9" joint air exercise, Marshal Sukardi said that the joint air exercise had upgraded joint operational experience through the exchange of information and defense tactics. Besides this, it had also enhanced understanding among those who participated in the exercise. The 5-day "Elang Malindo 9" joint exercise, which was carried out over the Melaka Straits, involved some 256 personnel, 10 F 5-E jet fighters, and a number of other support aircraft. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 30 Sep 84]

**FOREIGN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS**--President Suharto consecutively received the credentials of new Burmese Ambassador U Kyaw Khin, Polish Ambassador Czeslaw Muszalski, and Nigerian Ambassador Garbrail Akinola Falase at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta on 22 September 1984. [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 22 Sep 84 p 1 BK]

**BRUNEI MINISTER VISITS**--The minister of education and health of Brunei Darussalam, Datuk Seri Awang Abdul Azis, and his party left for home this evening after a 5-day visit to Indonesia. Speaking at the Halim Perdanakusuma airport, Datuk Abdul Azis said that, besides fostering friendly relations between the two countries, his visit to Indonesia is also to observe educational and health activities and to explore the possibility of cooperation in the field of higher education. He said that he will study the outcome of his visit to various Indonesian universities before establishing cooperation with universities in Indonesia. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 84 BK]

**GOVERNMENT TANJUNG PRIOK ACTION SUPPORTED**--A joint working meeting between Parliamentary Commissions I, II, III and IX and the armed forces commander has supported the stern action taken by the government against rioters in the Tanjungpriok incident. It deemed the action very appropriate and said that national stability would have been threatened if such action had not been taken. This was the conclusion of the meeting between the commissions and the armed forces commander in Jakarta last night. The meeting was chaired by Manaf Lubis. It asserted that the agitation launched by some elements in the 12 September Tanjungpriok incident had caused hatred toward Pancasila, the

the 1945 Constitution, and the government. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84]

**FOREIGN WORKERS EXPELLED**--The Indonesian Government has expelled four more foreign workers who worked in Indonesia in violation of the existing law. The four foreign workers worked at a firm in Jakarta. Three of them worked by using their tourist visas, while the other one was found to be working in violation of the work permit issued him. This means that he had abused his work permit, the head of the Jakarta regional office of the Manpower Department, Tambunan, said. According to Tambunan, the investigation of the four foreign workers was conducted in cooperation with the Directorate General of Immigration. Three of the foreign workers are British citizens, while the other one is an American. All four of them have left for their homeland after paying the foreign worker's and the fiscal taxes in line with existing regulations. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84]

**GOLKAR SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT ACTION**--The Central Executive Council of the Golkar [functional group] last night issued a statement of support for the government in sternly dealing with the Tanjungpriok incident. In the statement signed by Golkar General Chairman Sudharmono and Secretary General Sarwono, the Golkar reaffirmed its determination to fight as pioneer for the development of democratic and constitutional political life in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Consequently, the Golkar will always be firm in dealing with any opposition to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This includes acts of agitation, pitting the people against one another, slander and distortion of facts misleading and sacrificing the people. The Golkar also expressed its readiness to counter any threat, opposition, obstacles and disruption designed to change Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 4 Oct 84]

**TRADE DELEGATION TO E. EUROPE**--Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Ali Wardhana will lead an Indonesian delegation to various East European countries to step up the export of Indonesia's nonoil and nongas commodities to these countries. This was announced by Information Minister Harmoko to newsmen at the Bina Graha Presidential Office today following a limited cabinet session--chaired by President Suharto--on economic, financial and industrial affairs. He said further that as part of promoting trade between Indonesia and East European countries, the government had revoked the trade minister's letter of Decision No 234/1977 on trade between Indonesia and East European countries. According to the information minister, the head of state has given directives to provide visas and shipment facilities to promote Indonesia's nonoil and nongas exports to the East European countries. Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh also presented to the cabinet a report on the results of his meeting with the South Korean trade minister on efforts to promote trade relations between the two countries. The session was also attended by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah who reported the results of his sudden inspection in several regions and his followup actions. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 Oct 84]

PONIMAN MEETS BANGLADESH AIR CHIEF--The defense and security minister, Poniman, and the chief of staff of the Bangladesh Air Force, Air Marshal Sultan Makmud Bub, have agreed that Indonesian-Bangladesh cooperation can be further enhanced in the future, particularly cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. They said this during their meeting in Jakarta yesterday. The chief of staff of the Bangladesh Air Force, who arrived in Jakarta on Wednesday, will be in Indonesia until next Monday. During the meeting with his guest, Minister Poniman also said that Bangladesh's stability would be an appropriate climate for that country's development. Consequently, the two countries can work together to create a peaceful zone in Southeast Asia.  
[Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Oct 84]

CHILE TO BUY NURTANIO CN 135--The commander of the Chilean Air Force met State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie on Friday afternoon in Jakarta to discuss his country's intention to purchase the Nurtanio CN 235 aircraft. The state minister for research and technology did not disclose the number of aircraft to be sold to Chile, but said that the aircraft company had made marketing surveys in Latin America. The Air Force chief, who is in Jakarta at the invitation of [words indistinct] minister, attended the Armed Forces Anniversary Day in Jakarta yesterday. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84]

CSO: 4213/12

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID--Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK)--The Kampuchean Red Cross continues to help families suffering from floods in Kompong Cham, Kratie, and Stung Treng Provinces. Recently, it distributed 60 metric tons of rice, a large quantity of household utensils, bedding articles, and other items of first necessity offered by various international humanitarian organizations. At the beginning of this week, a group of the committee against flood also distributed urgent aid to the victims in Srey Santhor, Kang Meas, Kaoh Sotin, and Tbong Khmum Districts [Kompong Cham Province]. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1157 GMT 21 Sep 84 BK]

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS--Phnom Penh, 21 Sep (SPK)--Up to now, the revolutionary power of Kompong Cham Province more than 100 km northeast of Phnom Penh has distributed 10 metric tons of rice and a quantity of medicines to 1,018 families suffering from a disaster in Kang Meas District. Kang Meas, a district at the shore of the Mekong, has suffered from serious damages caused by the flooding of the Mekong. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 21 Sep 84 BK]

CADRES RETURN FROM FRANCE--Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)--The delegation of cadres of the KPRP led by Yos Son, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Press Department, returned to Phnom Penh on Thursday 20th after attending the festival of L'HUMANITE. During this traditional festival of the French Communist Party, the delegation exhibited among other things 162 photographs relating to criminal acts of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and the revival of Kampuchea during the past 5 years. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1127 GMT 22 Sep 84 BK]

DELEGATION FOR HUNGARY--Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)--A delegation of the KUFNCD National Council's intellectuals left today for a friendship visit to Hungary. The delegation invited by the National Council of the People's Patriotic Front of Hungary, is led by Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Front National Council. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1128 GMT 22 Sep 84 BK]

POL POT DEFLECTIONS--Phnom Penh, 25 Sep (SPK)--During the past 2 months, about 180 Pol Pot soldiers presented themselves to the revolutionary power in Banteay Ampil and Varin Districts, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 250 km northwest of Phnom Penh. These new ralliers brought with them 28 guns, 592 mines, 1 walkie-talkie, and a quantity of other war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 25 Sep 84]

**DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA--Phnom Penh, 20 Sep, SPK--**A delegation of the Kampuchean news agency SPK led by General Director Em Sam-an returns here Thursday morning after attending a socialist news agency conference in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. While in Mongolia, the delegation also signed an agreement on cooperation with Mongolian news agency and gave an interview to the Mongolian mass media on the revival of Kampuchean people. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 20 Sep 84 BK]

**TANKS DESTROYED--**Heavy fighting between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces continued inside Kampuchea this morning, some 40 kilometers south of Aranyaprathet District in Prachin Buri Province, a military source said. The source said the fighting concentrated about 12 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border where a two-prong Khmer Rouge attack had destroyed two Vietnamese T52 tanks. About 350 Vietnamese forces have reportedly retreated from the scene of the fighting to Otachu Village where reinforcements were sent in and artillery pierces established to counter the Khmer Rouge attack, the source said. According to Khmer Rouge commander Mit Lom of the 89th Battalion, his men have killed 24 Vietnamese soldiers since September 25. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Oct 84 p 3]

**SOVIET RED CROSS AID--Phnom Penh, 2 Oct, SPK--**Relief from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society was delivered to the Kampuchean Red Cross in Phnom Penh Tuesday. The relief, which included over two tonnes of medicines, blankets, milk and other necessities, was handed over by Soviet Ambassador O. Bostorin to Phlek Phirun, president of the Kampuchean Red Cross. Phlek Phirun warmly thanked the Soviet people and government and the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society for their moral and material support. For his part, the Soviet ambassador expressed his sympathy to flood victims and said that the relief was new proof of fraternal feelings for the Kampuchean people. Vit Kimseng, minister of public health and president of the Flood Relief Committee, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 2 Oct 84 BK]

**JOURNALISTS DELEGATION RETURNS--Phnom Penh, 3 Oct, SPK--**A group of journalists led by Chey Saphon, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Kampuchean Journalists' Association, and member of the Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journalists, returned here Tuesday after attending a seminar in New Delhi. The Kampuchean representative strongly condemned disinformation by imperialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the many perfidious propaganda ploys conducted by China against Kampuchea. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0154 GMT 3 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4200/38

RLG-ERA SAYABOURY GOVERNOR ON BORDER DISPUTE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: Former Sayaboury Governor Says Three Villages Really Belong to Laos"]

[Text] To further clarify for our readers the case of Thailand's recent illegal seizure of three Lao villages, our news reporter met and talked with Mr Korayok Souvannavong, the former governor of Sayaboury Province, for an explanation of the facts concerning these villages. Mr Korayok Souvannavong swore that, "During the period in 1954-1955 that I held the post of governor of Sayaboury Province, I knew very well the borderlines of each village and district, along with the official administrative border of the province under my responsibility, [including the borders of] Pak Lai District and particularly of the three villages of Ban Savang, Ban Kang and Ban Mai, which are in Mouang Thong Canton."

"Later, during 1979-1980, I was nominated to be the Ministry of Interior's inspector for the northern region. I visited the people in Mouang Thong Canton on official business and I also know well the village head, the canton head and some senior citizens of this area. People from Ban Savang, Ban Kang, Ban Mai and others from Mouang Thong Canton gathered to welcome me. There is one more thing: during the time I was the governor of Sayaboury Province, relations between the Lao and Thai people were very close. General Tosak was the governor of Loei Province at that time, so brotherly relations were established. Communications were convenient, we suppressed bandits together successfully and got along well as brotherly countries.

"I was very disappointed to learn that Thai rightist reactionaries used armed troops to intrude across the Lao border and seize Ban Savang, Ban Kang and Ban Mai. I worry about implementing the jointly announced Lao-Thai agreement concerning relations between the two countries that was signed in 1979.

"Concerning the problem of Thai soldiers claiming that the territory of these three villages belongs entirely to Thailand, Lao people throughout the country still remember well the conflict between the Thais and the French in 1943 when the Thais seized territories in Champassak and Sayaboury Provinces from us and one other area in another locale on the right side of the Mekong River.

"When World War II ended, the Thais withdrew unconditionally and completely from the territories that they had seized, and these three villages were under the administration of Pak Lai District, as they had been formerly. The Thais did not reserve any of their rights at all.

"There is one more supporting argument [for Laos] concerning the ownership of the three villages. I was nominated as chairman of the committee that oversaw the 1971 election for parliamentary representatives. I still remember vividly that these three villages were in one of the electoral constituencies in a Lao canton. An order of the Ministry of Interior of Laos (old regime) clearly and specifically recorded this, in accordance with the election law of the constitution then in force.

"I say this as one of the knowledgeable persons in the country. Even though I am very old, my patriotic desire to possess our complete territory and my devotion to the new socialist system are still strongly alive in my heart. Although we have learned the lessons of our national history concerning the many losses of our territory, this time we refuse to allow history to repeat itself."

12597  
CSO: 4206/163

## ADB-FUNDED ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT PROGRESSES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpt] The Vientiane Plain Electrification Project is funded by \$4 million in loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project is a 10-year plan of the Lao Electricity State Enterprise and is divided into two phases. The first phase runs from 1980-1985, but in actuality, putting in power transmission poles and lines started in 1982. The second phase of the plan, during which the capital investment may exceed \$5 million, will run from 1986-1990.

The plan calls for the project to expand the electric grid to service the Vientiane Plain. Transmission lines will run from Vientiane along Route 13 to Phon Hong, Thalad, Pakka Ngouang, and Ban Keun southward and join up at Tha Ngone, Veun Kham. In addition, the project will bring electricity for lights to many densely populated but inaccessible production villages and to the peoples of all ethnic groups. This will raise their standard of living, step by step.

The project has been undertaken urgently throughout its first phase. All the cadres and workers have been gung ho, working in the sun and in the rain, putting in [power line] poles, [stringing] transmission lines and making electrical connections in houses at points along the way. The installation of poles has been completed for the locales between Sikhay and Phon Hong up to Ban Na Kha, while a high voltage, 22 kilowatt line is in the process of being strung from Ban Houa Xang to Ban Ilay. In addition, a low voltage, 0.4 kilowatt line will be strung to serve in production tasks and to enable villagers to enjoy and use electricity. Most of the work for the locales between Phon Hong and Thalad has been finished; in particular, a medium voltage line has been completed, while the low voltage line is partly completed. Many villages in these areas are using "light without smoke," namely, Phon Hong, Phon Song and others. In the future, the high voltage, 22 kilowatt line and the low voltage, 0.4 kilowatt line will be strung across the Nam Ngum River to Pakka Ngouang, Ban Keun.

These competing performances all celebrate the two upcoming majestic and historical national days and materialize the statistical objectives that the project leaders have assigned the workers. These objectives are to build and finish 76 km of high voltage, 22 kilowatt transmission line; 23 km of low voltage, 0.4 kilowatt line (for 2500 points of use); and to build three public service centers at Ban Ilay, Ban Keun and Ban Na Koung.

To complete these as projected, Comrade Thong Deng, the deputy chief of the project office, stated that there presently are 120 work rs. [He said] that there have been external and internal problems, especially with transport vehicles and equipment for installing hookups, such as shortages of pile-drivers, which have slowed down the work. Nevertheless, he said that they would continue to encourage, guide and urge the project workers to see the importance of this task that the state and the party have entrusted to them, so that they can step up to grasp victory and accomplish this task majestically.

12597  
CSO: 4206/163

## CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT WORK, PROBLEMS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Aug 84 p 2

/Excerpt/ With the great resolve and strength of all the cadres and workers under the perceptive leadership of the party, the appropriate direction of the Ministry of Transport and Post Office, and the close attention to real conditions each day of the company committee, the Fifth Cross Border Transportation Company, which consists of eight departments and four production units, performed its duties to the utmost of its abilities. Even though the routes were difficult and long, the transportation proceeded normally as was needed by all sorts of activities. They worked the routes from Pakse to Vientiane, from Pakse to Savannakhet, from Pakse to Saravane, from Pakse to Attapeu, from Pakse to Vietnam, from Pakse to Xieng Taeng and around Champasak Province. Transporting these materials and goods of the state was very difficult especially in the rainy season when the roads were not good and especially in Dindaen Province, Kham District (Attapeu). According to the stories, anyone who goes to that province will not want to come back. But the workers at the steering wheel had to go right then left, forge ahead then come back, go up and down, perspiring and weary and without knowing for how long. But because of the resolve of each of the young drivers to get through and his skill, they were able to take care of the goods and communal property without damage or incident and get it to its destination in good shape. When they got into difficulty they helped each other out. In the first 6 months of the year the workers of this company were able to transport 6,657 tons of materials and goods. In addition, the Fifth Cross Border Transportation Company transported the agricultural rice tax of each locality to the district granaries and from the district granaries to the province granary. They operated with difficulty because the routes were not good; the routes followed oxcart and elephant paths and went through the forest and across streams. But the spirit of the workers was not shaken by the difficulty of adhering strictly to the plan. In a period of a month and a half they were able to transport 3,012 tons. They transported 280 tons of rice paddy and hulled rice for the central authority from Pakse to Savannakhet during the period 10 May to 20 June 1984. At the same time that they were using the transportation vehicles, they also repaired the machinery which had problems or was wrecked so that the vehicles were in condition for transportation. They all loved their jobs and worked hard to take care of the vehicles in their responsibility. They believe that their vehicles are important for transporting materials and goods from central areas to the countryside and from the countryside to central areas and also between Laos and foreign countries. This is improving the living standards of the multiethnic people.

USSR-ASSISTED BRIDGE AT NAM NGUM RIVER DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Aug 84 p 2

/Article: "The Golden Heroes' Bridge"/

/Text/ On Highway 13 south of Vientiane between Ban Rai Village and the mouth of the Ngum River we come to the bridge across the Ngum River. It is the Lao-Soviet Friendship Bridge. It was built with the assistance of the Soviet Government. The Highway 1 Bridge Construction Company did the actual construction. There was an official opening ceremony.

The cooperation for the construction of the Ngum River Bridge was carried out according to a treaty between the governments of the two countries, Laos and the Soviet Union. It covered surveys and construction plans for the Ngum River Bridge and the Kading River Bridge on Highway 13 south. The Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transportation as published entrusted the construction of the Ngum River Bridge and the Kading River Bridge to the Highway 1 Bridge Construction Company and the Soviet experts. The work on the Ngum River Bridge began initially with the surveying for the construction plan in the beginning of 1979. This was completed in 1980. Then the second phase of the work began after the survey and model were done. The Soviet experts were in charge initially. The actual construction began in the beginning of 1981 and was completed in the middle of 1984. This was because of their resolve in overcoming various problems and because they were striving to achieve results specified in the state's first 5-year plan. They also wanted to honor the 2 historical days of our nation.

Mr Khampheui Nyuttchanthachak, the head of the Highway 1 Bridge Construction Company, said in summarizing their success in constructing the Ngum River Bridge: the bridge across the Ngum River was big and for this reason the construction was complex. Problems were met in the area of geology and hydrology. The construction site was far from materials and equipment. At the site the bridge piers were set on bed rock which was up to 20 meters below the surface. The materials and equipment for the bridge had to be transported from the port of Danang in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and it weighed more than 6,000 tons. Some pieces of material were up to 12 meters long and 3.4 meters wide, causing problems in transportation. In addition the Lao workers had not any training in building a bridge this big. But these difficulties did not dampen the revolutionary spirit, solidarity, and brave industrious resolve of the

cadres and workers building the Ngum River Bridge. Each step of the construction/ increased their ability and productivity. The Soviet experts provided instruction both in true revolutionary struggle while working/ with the Lao workers and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The 4 years construction period for the Ngum River Bridge passed while the engineers worked without being aware of being tired. The Lao cadres and workers worked with the comrade Soviet experts industriously and persevered until they achieved a tremendous success.

The Ngum River Bridge is constructed of steel and concrete reinforced with steel. It is 254 meters long and 8 meters wide. There is a 1 meter walkway on either side. The bridge is designed according to international standards. It can carry 80 tons. The ends of the two roadways leading to the bridge are deeply paved with asphalt for a distance of 750 meters; the base of the roadway is 12 meters wide and the surface is 8 meters wide /providing sufficient grade/ to maintain the banks. The two sides of the ends of the bridge are covered with steel reinforced concrete slabs totaling 3,024 square meters. The end of the bridge on the right bank is set on an embankment made of steel reinforced concrete beams a total of 429 meters long.

This success has made possible an increase in transportation on Highway 13 and made the movement of goods convenient the entire year.

The bridge across the Ngum River has been given the name, "Golden Heroes."

8149

CSO: 4206/165

## BRIEFS

THAKHEK GUERRILLA COMBAT--In the first 6 months of this year the various guerrilla units of Bansang Canton, Thakhek District, Khammouan Province patrolled rigorously. They also studied martial arts and military tactics for defense continuously in order to protect their localities and fields and the peace of the multiethnic tribes and to assure that the people could carry on agricultural production fully. During the period mentioned they punished the groups which came to disturb the peace in their locality seven times. They killed and wounded a number of the enemy. During the same period as they were performing these duties, they also raised animals, planted crops, and raised a garden to support themselves. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Aug 84 p 1/ 8149

OUDOMSAI COOPS--Since the beginning of 1984 Oudomsai Province has established 11 agricultural cooperatives which include 1,341 families, 2,298 workers, more than 2,300 hectares of rice fields, 434 draft animals, and all the production equipment. This raises the number of agricultural cooperatives throughout the province from 100 in 1983 to 111. Now Oudomsai Province has established agricultural cooperatives in 95 percent of the rice growing villages. This has been done in order to aim at achieving the expansion intended by resolution 5 of the third session of the Party Central Committee concerning the achievement of results. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Aug 84 p 1/ 8149

DROUGHT, SECURITY PROBLEMS IN SAYABOURY--Agricultural production in Boten District /Sayaboury Province/ has been increasing steadily when compared with the period before the establishment of the revolutionary administration. Then the people of many villages along the border had to buy foreign rice to eat because production was low. Now the people of Boten District can rely on themselves for food. They do not buy Thai rice to eat anymore. Even more significant there is a drive to cultivate dry season rice which had not been done in the past. It has become a custom to cultivate it especially. At the same time they followed the plan of the party and state in changing rice farmers to collective work. The administration was seeking and encouraging people to join in establishing agricultural cooperatives in 1984, and they improved one already established cooperative by increasing the division of labor in order to raise efficiency in production. By these means they were able to establish four new agricultural cooperatives. In the production season of 1984 various problems were encountered such as: 1) the weather was dry, and 2) the difficulty on the border which the rightist reactionaries among the Thai powerholders caused. Nevertheless, we stood fast and are the masters of

our beloved country. The people of Boten District not only did their duty in preparing for the defense of the country by going to supply and serve the front line but also found time for production and transplanted rice as the season required. Now, the field work is 31.25 percent finished for the 1,616.06 hectares of rice fields. It is estimated that in 1984 our production will average more than 350-400 kg per person. The total for the district will be 6,000 tons. For the area /tilled/ the estimate would be 2.7-3 tons per hectare. The dry-season rice production would be 1.7-2 tons per hectare. By drawing lessons from the experiments in group agriculture of past years we have been able to exceed normal production by 200-300 kg per hectare. Therefore it is estimated that the figures mentioned will be correct. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Aug 84 p 2/ 8149

**AWARD PRESENTATION IN HANOI--Vientiane, 22 Sep (OANA/KPL)--**The Lao Embassy to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam recently awarded the Hanoi construction enterprise with the Itsala (Freedom) Order-First Class and the Hanoi People's Committee with the Friendship Banner. The two recipients were honoured for their assistance to build a brick-factory for Vientiane prefecture. The Lao Embassy also awarded 24 workers of the said enterprise with Friendship Medals and 43 others with Friendship insignia. Attending the ceremony were high-ranking party and state officials of the Vietnamese side and of the Hanoi Municipality. And the Lao side was represented by the Lao ambassador to Vietnam, Khamfeuan Tounalom and high ranking party and state officials from Vientiane Prefecture. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 22 Sep 84 BK]

**SOCER MATCH WITH SRV--Vientiane, 24 Sep (OANA-KPL)--**The final friendship football match between the teams of Lao People's Army and the Vietnamese People's Army was held here yesterday at the national stadium wound up in favour of Vietnamese team by 2-1. Among the audience were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Siavat Keobounphan, party CC, Secretariat member, chief of general staff, minister of interior; along with other high ranking officials. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present on the occasion. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 24 Sep 84]

**RED CROSS OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE--Vientiane, 25 Sep (OANA-KPL)--**After paying a three-day visit to the Lao PDR, Enrique de Lamata [name as received] president of the International Red Cross [IRC] left here yesterday afternoon. While in Laos Enrique de Lamata paid a courtesy visit to Phouki Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, in charge of the educational, cultural and health work, during which the Lao leader expressed thanks to the International Red Cross Organization for its constant assistance accorded to Laos. The IRC president had also met with Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 25 Sep 84]

**TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS--Vientiane, 27 Sep (OANA-KPL)--**A delegation of the Federation of the Lao Trade Unions, [FLTU] led by Thit soi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party CC, chairman of the Executive Committee of FLTU, yesterday, left here to officially visit socialist countries. The delegation is to visit the USSR, the GDR and take part in the 36th general assembly of

the World Federation of Trade Union which will be held from October 15 to 18 in Sofia, the capital of People's Republic of Bulgaria. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport was Khamla Keophithoun, Secretariat member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union. Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Bulgaria, Vladimir Goussak, counsellor minister of Soviet Embassy to Laos, and Hans Christian Zeisberg, second secretary of GDR's Embassy to Laos, were also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 27 Sep 84 BK]

EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 27 Sep (OANA-KPL)--Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, led his delegation back home after attending the conference of the education ministers of the socialist countries held in capital Berlin of the GDR in mid-September. Matters dealt at the conference centered on the ideological formation of the scientists and new generation. Also discussed were issues pertaining to cooperations among the socialist countries in the field of tertiary education. After Berlin, the Lao education delegation made an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia [at] the invitation of the Ministry of Education of Czechoslovakia. The two sides discussed issues on mutual educational cooperation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 27 Sep 84 BK]

PHOTO EXHIBITION--Vientiane, 27 Sep (KPL)--A photo exhibition is being held at the Soviet Cultural Center by the USSR-Laos and Laos-USSR Friendship Associations to mark the solidarity week with the Soviet Union. Also displayed at the exhibition were handicrafts items made by the National Vocational Education Institute of Ukraine state of the Soviet Union. Opening speeches were respectively delivered by Maisouk Saisompheng, president of the Lao-USSR Friendship Association, and O.M. Kadaski, president of the National Vocational Education Institute of Ukraine state. The two men, on the occasion, appraised the creativeness spirit [as received] of the Ukraine youths and also pointed out the tremendous development of the Ukrainian state in many fields. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 27 Sep 84 BK]

NHAN DAN DELEGATION--Vientiane, 1 Oct (OANA-KPL)--At the invitation of the editorial board of "PASASON," organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a delegation of "NHAN DAN," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by its first deputy editor-in-chief Thep Moi, arrived here on September 29 for an official visit to Laos. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Houmepheng Sinpaseut, editor-in-chief of "PASASON," and other high ranking officials. Bui Van Thanh, counsellor at the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos, was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 1 Oct 84 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY GROUP--Vientiane, 2 Oct (KPL)--Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, party CC secretary, party secretary of Vientiane Prefecture, received here yesterday morning a visiting delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Dao Anh Vu, vice-chairman of the Ho Chi Minh economic cooperation committee. Gen Sisavat Keobounphan on this occasion warmly welcomed the delegation's visit which coincides with the preparation for the 30th anniversary celebration of the liberation of Hanoi (10/10/1984). He also reassured the guests of the close relation

of friendship, solidarity and multi-faceted cooperation between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, in particular between the populations of the two cities. Achievements in socialist building scored by the Vientiane people in the last nine years were also briefed to the Vietnamese guests. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 2 Oct 84]

**MASS MEETING--Vientiane, 2 Oct (KPL)**--The Lao federation of trade unions held a meeting here yesterday in collaboration with the sub-committee for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the LPDR. The purpose of this 1,000-strong mass rally is to launch an emulation campaign in honour of the two anniversaries. Taking part in the meeting were Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of interior, and Secretariat member of Vientiane Prefecture; and a number of members of the party Central Committee, and ministers. Sai Phakasoum, deputy minister of post, communication and transport, and president of the sub-committee, spoke of the significance of the emulation campaign and the 34th resolution concerning the development of Vientiane Prefecture. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 2 Oct 84]

**MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION--Vientiane, 3 Oct (KPL)**--Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, received a delegation of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association headed by O.M. Kadaskiv, president of the Technical Vocational Committee of Ukraine, here yesterday. During the warm and cordial meeting, the guest and the host discussed matters concerning educational work in Laos and the Soviet Union and measures to develop the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 3 Oct 84 BK]

**PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 4 Oct (KPL)**--A Lao party delegation led by Sopha Khotphouthon, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Party Central Committee, returned here on October 2 after paying a ten-day friendly visit to the Soviet Union. While in the USSR, the Lao delegation exchanged views with Soviet officials on organizational and ideological work. The Lao delegates toured various production bases in Moscow and in Kazakhstan. The delegation was met at the airport here by Son Khamvanvongsa, also deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 4 Oct 84 BK]

**JOURNALISTS RETURN FROM INDIA--Vientiane, 4 Oct (OANA-KPL)**--The vice-president of the Lao journalists' association Bounteng Vongsai led his delegation back home on October 2, after attending a conference in New Delhi. The conference, which was entitled "The Role and Responsibility of Journalists in Promoting the New International Information and Communication Order and Eliminating War Threat in the Indian Ocean Region," was sponsored by the IOJ (International Organization of Journalists) and the Indian Journalists' Union. Speaking at the conference, the Lao representative condemned the U.S. imperialists and their allies for causing tension in the world, especially in the Indian Ocean region and Southeast Asia. He also condemned the dark manuevers carried out by Thai reactionary troops against the inhabitants of the Lao hamlets of Ban Kang, Mai and Saving, in Paklai District, the north western Sayaboury Province. He expressed his support for the initiative of the Non-aligned Movement to make the Indian Oceana region of peace and nuclear-free zone. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 4 Oct 84 BK]

**ATTOPEU BANK DEPOSITS**--During the first 6 months of 1984, all the cadres and ethnic peoples of Attopeu Province brought money that they had saved from selling their various production to deposit a total of 220,000 kip in savings accounts with the local branch of the state bank. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Aug 84 p 1, 2] 12597

**LUANG PRABANG MILITARY RECRUITMENT**--Very recently, 68 young men from 10 cantons in Pak Seng District, Luang Prabang Province, decided to serve the country in the armed forces, national defense and security [units] in their local areas. All these young men have already been placed in various departments. Each is seriously studying and receiving training in military strategy, self-defense and politics, which he can apply in performing his duties and tasks in accordance with the needs of the country. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Aug 84 p 1] 12597

CSO: 4206/163

**MOVE TO CHECK EXTREMIST INFLUENCE ON OVERSEAS STUDENTS**

Penang THE STAR in English 21 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.—The Malaysian Students Department overseas will be streamlined further and given an expanded role in efforts to check the spread of extremist influence among Malaysian students overseas.

Education Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said today that the department would also launch a student's guidance programme with emphasis on citizenship education soon.

The programme would also include the providing of information on the nation's development, government policies, the struggle for independence, Rukunegara, the Constitution and other topics, he said.

Datuk Abdullah was speaking to reporters after a close-door meeting with representatives of the Malaysian Student Society of the United Kingdom and Eire at his office here.

In line with this, the Government would strive to bring Malaysian students overseas close to one another, he added.

Datuk Abdullah said he was convinced that such a programme was needed following his visit to Australia and New Zealand earlier this month.

"I also found that there is a need to further strengthen relations between the Government and students overseas," he added.

To effectively implement the programme the Government would enlist the assistance of the various overseas student affairs committees which had been set up in Malaysian embassies and High Commissions, he added.

He hoped the programme would create a sense of national unity among the students.

Such guidance would place them in good stead on their return home to lead the people and ensure the nation's security and racial harmony, he said.

Datuk Abdullah acknowledged that not all criticisms made by the students were baseless.

"However, one unhealthy trend among them is that they refuse to meet government leaders at specific functions organised for the purpose," he said.

"This was particularly evident in Australia and New Zealand."

CSO: 4200/28

## POLITICAL LEADERS URGE CHECK ON 'MULLAH' TREND

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Sep 84 p 2

## [Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.** — Political leaders, including those from the Opposition except Paa, fully support the Prime Minister's statement that the "mullah" system of Government is unsuitable and has no place in the country.

They called on the Government to take firm action to ensure that the system being portrayed by a certain group would never get a foothold in the country.

In his National Day address to the nation last night, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir reminded the people that the mullah system of Government was un-Islamic and contrary to the teachings of Islam. "Such a system is a dictatorship upheld by groups greedy for power," he said.

**Terengganu Menteri Besar** Datuk Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar Ahmad in his comments urged the Government to take firm action to put a stop to the mullah teaching before it could fully materialise and hold sway in the country.

He said that stricter action should be taken because it was a false teaching using the name

of Islam and practising aggression contrary to Islamic principles.

**Aggression**

Speaking to reporters at Kampung Baru Sungai Binjai, 45km from Kuala Terengganu, Datuk Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar also said the mullah system of Government practises aggression as it passes judgment and metes out sentence without proper justice and this will disunite the community.

"As such the mullah movement should be nipped in the bud before it can gain a foothold," he added.

He said mullah teachings do not have a specific system and despite professing to be championing the Islamic cause, they do not follow the established path of Islam.

Datuk Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar agreed that such teachings were being disseminated in several states.

"I am concerned that if the system becomes a reality in the country the consequences will be unprecedented and will bring only disaster," he said.

The DAP also gave full

support to Dr Mahathir's statement.

DAP secretary-general Mr Lim Kit Siang said the mullah administration was totally against the basic spirit and substance of the Merdeka Constitution of 1957 which brought into being Malaysia as a multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-cultural country.

"Any attempt to turn this country into an Islamic State with the mullah system would only cause greater disunity."

Mr Lim said that Malaysians should be wary of those who were using democracy to destroy the democratic system.

He added that the warning by the Prime Minister should not be used as an excuse to deny the people of their democratic rights and freedom to pave the way for an even more undemocratic system.

In Kuala Lumpur, deputy Pahang Umno Youth leader Haji Fauzi bin Abdul Rahman said the groups claiming the mullah rule to be an Islamic system were actually out to topple the Government chosen by the people.

He said these groups purposely raised such issues for their own interests without considering the negative conse-

quences of their actions.

**Devious**

Haji Fauzi said the groups were irresponsible and merely wanted to see the people, especially the Muslims, disunited and at loggerheads with each other.

These groups, he said, should realise that disunity among the people would make it easier for undesirable elements to make a headway in the country as had happened in Afghanistan and Lebanon.

He called on the Government to take appropriate action to counteract the activities of the extremist groups.

In Ipoh, Perak Umno Youth leader Senator Toh Muda Dr Abdullah Fadil Che Wan said the people should not be taken in by the deviousness of certain groups.

He said the matter might also be raised at the meeting of all Umno Youth divisional leaders in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow or the following day.

Senator Toh Muda Dr Abdullah said the Barisan Nasional Government was striving to gradually have Islamic values absorbed in the country with proper and strategic planning. — Bernama.

## PAS GRASSROOTS ACTIVITIES EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRaits TIMES in English 26 Aug 84 p 9

[Article by Zainon Ahmad, et al: "Poverty--the Real Issue at Pas' Grassroots"]

[Text]

DOWN at the kampung level, Pas members are vague about the details of the Islamic State. Their criticism of government restrictions on *ceramah* is muted. Their main concern seems to be the unequal distribution of aid and subsidies.

In the Pas stronghold of Besut, where it has long been active, party members unlike the articulate leaders in the State capital prefer to remain in the background.

Local leaders claim that since the arrest of the three Pas youth leaders last month and the open defiance of the Party National leaders at the restriction on *ceramahs*, there have been rumours that even active members would be arrested.

Most of those who are willing to talk, however, seem to care little for Pas' call for an Islamic State. What makes their blood boil is the unequal distribution of wealth.

When asked to comment on the Government's restriction on *ceramah* they parrot the standard answer that it is unfair as Umno's *ceramahs* are allowed to go on unhindered.

A Kampung Bukit Payong Pas branch leader Abdullah Ibrahim criticised the local Village Security and Deve-

lopment Committee (JKKK) for its partiality to Umno members in the distribution of government subsidies.

"For instance, in the distribution of fertilisers to farmers only a few Pas members received the benefit. That too only after they demanded their rights," he said.

Encik Abdullah said he was once a member of the JKKK but after he protested against the unfair allocation of land to the landless in the kampung in the mid-1970s, he was ousted from the Umno dominated committee.

He said this should not be the case as people in the kampung are all Muslims: "People with different party allegiance should not be discriminated against when it comes to the distribution of subsidies to the poor. After all this is a democracy, isn't it?"

Encik Abdullah who has been leader of the party branch since it was set up in the late 1950s, said he had taken the matter up with National and Rural Development Minister Datuk Sanusi Junid during a dialogue recently.

He also claimed to have informed the State Government through its State Secretary about the need to ensure that the JKKK functions impartially.

In the alleged discri-

mination the only reason he is so incensed with the Government?

"No, that's not all. The Government must have a programme to set up an Islamic State. Even if it takes a centry for this objective to be achieved, the Government must make an attempt."

"It is fine for the Government to set up the Islamic Bank but that's not enough."

If Government makes the Islamic State its objective and the JKKK is fair, would he quit Pas?

"No. Pas is my party and will continue to be my party and that's why I help to organise *ceramahs* for the party."

Encik Abdullah Mohamed Adam of Kampung Lubok Kawah also said there was no question of him leaving Pas.

Encik Abdullah is a former imam (leader of the mosque congregation) of the mosque at Kampung Batu Kawah before he was sacked a few years ago.

He claims he is not bitter: "However, the action of the Government must be motivated by sincerity and honesty. I do not question the decisions of men of good faith."

He is willing to abide by the restrictions on *ceramahs* if the Government leaders who decided on it are motivated by good faith and are convinced that the restriction was imposed for purely secur-

ity reasons.

He said he attends cerumah to give support to the party leaders in their attempt to demonstrate the new strength of the Party.

Encik Mohamed Ibrahim, a young small businessman from Kampung Gong Duek, said he has applied for help from the Government many times but has not been successful.

Asked whether he would quit Pas if the Government provided him with help in his business, he said: "Well, I don't know."

He said he hoped the Government would work towards an Islamic State. It is good, he says, for thieves to have their hands chopped off to discourage thieving.

"What I am more concerned about is that everyone should get equal treatment from the Government regardless of their political convictions."

Padi planter Awang Jusoh of Kampung Darau refused to comment on the restrictions on cerumah and the Pas call for the establishment of the Islamic State.

He does not care much about politics. He attends cerumah whenever one is organised near his house. He prefers to leave politics to the politicians. He said they are the ones who know what they are talking about.

"I am a Pas member," he said. "But then I shouldn't be discriminated against when it comes to the distribution of fertiliser and other subsidies."

Others from Kampung Darau who refused to talk about politics but said that for the moment they are supporting Pas are Beman Jusoh, Mat Ali and Mamat Deraman.

They only wanted to know why when subsidies were distributed they were not even told about it.

The most vocal supporters of the theocratic vision of an Islamic State are a few teachers and clerks in government departments.

They support the arguments of their leaders especially those of vice-president Haji Hadi Awang about the need to implement Islamic laws.

However they refused to be identified.

"I don't want to lose my job," said a religious teacher of a secondary school.

CSO: 4200/28

**PAS CHARGES PAHATHIR MISREPRESENTS THEM**

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Sep 84 p 2

**[Text]**

**PULAU PINANG, Fri**  
 — Pas president Haji Yusof Rawa said today that the Prime Minister's statement about groups trying to set up Mullah rule in the country was aimed at hampering the Pas struggle.

He claimed that Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad had given the wrong picture of Mullah rule based on biased western reports.

Charging that Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir was trying to frighten the people about Mullah rule, he said that the present system of Government "cannot bring about absolute freedom in the country."

In fact, he added, "we do not hesitate to say that the country is leaning towards police state rule."

Haji Yusof was com-

menting on Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir's National Day message in which he said that certain quarters were trying to set up Mullah rule, which was un-Islamic and based on fanaticism.

**Islamic system**

In Alor Star, Kedah Pas commissioner Encik Fadzil Nor said that Pas was not fighting for Mullah rule but for an Islamic system of Government.

He added that Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir should have "defined more clearly" what he meant by Mullah rule and identify the groups that he said were trying to set it up.

Encik Fadzil believed that the Islamic system of Government was suitable not only for this country but also for "Muslims everywhere." — Bernama.

CSO: 4200/28

**PAS PLANS TO EVADE CERAMAH BAN**

Penang THE STAR in English 2 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Sat. — PAS will organise in-house courses for members this month in a bid to beat the police ban on political gatherings.

PAS deputy president Ustaz Padill Noor said today the party was in the midst of drawing up a new programme so that its activities would not be grounded.

The party had to cancel at least 17 ceremonies in the State following the police ban on political gatherings in Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu last month, he said.

"PAS cannot afford to sit back and wait for the ban to be lifted. We are actively coming up with a new strategy," Ustaz Padill Noor, who is also Kedah PAS committee, added.

"We plan to hold at least one in-house course for each of the 13 divisions in

Kedah."

He said apart from the courses, PAS would also continue its routine party meetings at branch level.

Ustaz Padill Noor pointed out that assurances had been given by the authorities earlier that the ban did not affect in-house activities of any political party.

He also claimed that all PAS ceremonies planned before the ban were legitimate party affairs.

Kedah-Perlis Deputy CID chief Bupt Harub Ismail said today that all the PAS ceremonies last month were called off without any incident.

He said the ceremony organisers were co-operative and that the people had responded well towards the police call and stayed away from all political gatherings.

CSO: 4200/28

## RAZALEIGH PROPOSES 'STOP-PAS' MEASURE

Penang THE STAR in English 2 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

PASIR MAS, Sat. — Umno should go all out to conduct meet-the-people sessions and also ensure party unity is not split if it is to prevent PAS from winning back Kelantan in the next general election.

Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said here last night that Umno members must counter PAS quickly because the latter had already geared itself for the next general election.

"We should fight by offering our service to the people, something PAS could not do when they controlled the State in the past," he said during a dinner to commemorate National Day.

The former Kelantan Umno chief said that party members in the State must conduct intense meet-the-people sessions in every village to be on par with what PAS was currently doing.

He also said that the fate of Umno in Kelantan lay in the willingness of members to set aside their differences and unite to fight a common enemy.

"If we lose the elections, it is not because PAS is strong. It is because we are careless enough to let ourselves be disunited," he said.

He dismissed as "nonsense" claims by PAS that Kelantan Umno would fall without Ku Li (as Tengku Razaleigh is known in Kelantan) at its helm.

He pledged to party members that although he no longer held any major post in the State Umno, he would be at their side anywhere and anytime if needed.

Tengku Razaleigh also said that unlike the previous PAS administration, the Barisan Nasional Government need not dangle the "timber concession" bait in front of the people to wield influence.

"If Umno members ask why the concessions are not awarded to them, the answer is simple enough — it is for the people," he said.

CSO: 4200/28

## INFORMATION MINISTRY TO FIGHT FALSE TEACHINGS

Penang THE STAR in English 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Sat. — The Information Ministry has set up a special religious committee to combat false Islamic teachings, Information Deputy Minister Encik Kassim Ahmad said yesterday.

The committee, which he will head, will comprise religious experts from the University of Malaya, the International Islamic University, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and relevant government departments.

They would explain issues relating to Islam with a view to ensuring the stability and unity of the country, he said after a special meeting with parents at the Sekolah Menengah Kota Baru near here.

Encik Kassim said the Government would not stand idly by while racial extremists fanned the flame of communal sentiments and religious extremists influenced people to oppose the Government.

The actions of both groups could retard national development if not checked early.

The recent arrest of three PAS members under the Internal Security Act was not politically motivated as some people were saying, but was inevitable because their activities affected the security of the nation, he said.

In JOHORE BARU, state Chief Police Officer Datuk Jaffar Abdul announced today that about 40 members of a religious group in Kluang will be issued a summons for taking part in an illegal procession on Aug 8.

Datuk Jaffar said the Church of Kluang members had applied for a licence to hold the procession but this had been turned down. The group, however, went ahead without waiting for the police reply.

There were nine cars and several motorcycles in the motorcade. A number of members carrying flags also accompanied the procession on foot. Datuk Jaffar said the church activities would be monitored.

CSO: 4200/28

## NEW RULING ON BORDER PASSES INTO THAILAND

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Thura. — Residents in the four States bordering Thailand — Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Perak — will have to get border passes at the respective immigration headquarters, an immigration source said today.

With the implementation of the ruling, more stringent measures can be taken to ensure that the passes are not being misused.

"Originally, the passes were issued primarily on the basis of traditional links between the two countries, especially in the four border States.

"However, certain people were caught misusing the passes. As such, the matter is viewed as a seri-

ous contravention of regulations governing the passes."

However, the source said the implementation of the ruling was not new. It was implemented a few months back.

The need for clarification is necessary due to the fact that the public is still unaware of the regulations governing the passes.

### 'Wise move'

A border pass is issued to facilitate travelling up to 25 km from the Malaysian immigration checkpoints to any destination in Thailand.

It is issued only to residents of the States and to residents of other States (besides Kedah, Perlis, Perak and Kelantan) who has resided for more

than three years in the States.

The pass allows its holder to enter Thailand on social and business visits.

Previously, the pass was valid for a period of six months, irrespective of the number of trips made to Thailand. At present, it is only valid for one trip.

The source described the move as being a wise one.

"It is better that we face facts. Not all Malaysians who cross the border are on legitimate business.

"Some of them may be involved with smuggling and other illegal trade. With the pass being issued at the headquarters, we can easily stop the suspects."

CSO: 4200/28

DAVAO DAILY VIEWS NEWSDAY REPORT ON NPA

Warfare Stepped Up

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 19 Sep 84 pp 1, 9

[Article by Bong S. Dizon: "Militarization Intensified, Guerrilla Warfare Stepped Up"]

[Text] Militarization is more evident in Davao and its environs as the government and the New People's Army both agree that guerrilla war level has been stepped up in Mindanao.

Jeff Sommar, a foreign journalist who had reportedly visited "war zones" in Davao provinces, said in his published report in Newsday that "nowhere is the militarization of the Philippines more evident than in Davao and its surrounding provinces on the island of Mindanao."

"Within the city itself," Sommar stressed in his article Stepping Up the War on Marcos (Report from the Philippines) which was circulated in foreign countries, "government soldiers in battle fatigues brandish M-16 rifles as they cruise through the streets in open-roofed jeeps. Armed government men are a conspicuous presence in the city's business district, key suburban towns, and urban centers scattered about the hinterlands."

He observes that there are military barracks, throughout the countryside, and on major and minor roads there are checkpoints in which seahorses are placed with signs warning motorists to stop for military inspection. However, in areas where the NPA activities are great, most checkpoints are unmanned.

Sommar said that he and the guerrillas who "guided me around the region tried to bypass checkpoints whenever possible, but our route took us on roads where the government and NPA have recently clashed...."

He disclosed that in Mindanao, the rebels told him that the NPA is already strong enough to defeat company-sized formations of the government troops. Sommar, who said to have stayed for few days in the guerrilla base in north-east Davao, added that two years from now the NPA will start its "insurrections" in the major cities in Mindanao.

He said that the NPA believes that the United States government will take a direct military intervention as fighting escalates to support its "puppet regime."

"We hope the US people will understand the justice of our struggle against the dictatorship," a guerrilla leader with codename Arlo told Sommer. "We hope that when the time comes, the American people will stop the US military from attacking us."

#### Food Shortage Cited

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Bong S. Dixon: "Food: NPA's Primary Plaintiff"]

[Text] The day-to-day problem of the New People's Army (NPA) is food."

"I can deal with the government soldiers," a battle-hardened guerrilla told Jeff Sommer, a foreign journalists who published reports in Newsday (a US based newspaper) about the guerrilla activities in Davao. "I can't handle our search for food day-after-day."

Sommer disclosed that the biggest complaint of the guerrillas is the "quality and quantity of food." The guerrillas get their food from their peasant allies and from foraging in the woods.

Sommer, who reported to have dined with the guerrillas and the peasants in the hills said that mashed white corn is served because the peasants are too poor to afford the main staple of the Filipino diet which is rice.

"For dinner the night of my arrival," Sommer said in his report, Stepping Up War on Marcos, "the menu was mashed corn, beans, dried salted fish that resembled minnows and boiled vegetables. The vegetables were sayote, a vine; leaves of camote, the root of which is normally eaten; gabi, a root crop, and unripe papaya." He added that it was an unappealing meal to a Westerner who has a "discriminating taste."

The NPA soldiers carry little possessions in order to hike on full speed on brutally difficult trails. Often it is impossible for themselves to keep clean because clothing cannot be quickly replaced.

"When they're not fighting," Sommer continued, "NPA guerrillas have few ways of relaxing." The guerrillas are directed to observe a strict discipline.

Drinking is discouraged, and the use of drugs, including marijuana, is a serious ground for immediate dismissal from the movement.

### Morals Viewed

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Article by Bong S. Dixon: "Rebels Frown on Casual Sex, Divorce"]

[Text] Marriage and courtship must contribute to the revolution the guerrillas are waging.

"It has to contribute to the revolution," an NPA guerrilla informed foreign journalist Jeff Sommer when he reportedly visited a rebel base in Davao province. "There should be a strong personal basis for a relationship but there also has to be a political basis."

While casual sex is not anymore frowned upon by youths who have been influenced by western culture, this practice is strictly prohibited between NPA guerrillas, and between NPA members and "the masses." And homosexuality, which is also tolerated, in the "bourgeoise" society, is not allowed in guerrilla life.

Marriage and courtship should be discussed and approved by a 6-man NPA group (they call it "collective") to which a guerrilla belongs. The basis to determine whether there is a budding relationship between two guerrillas is personal and political.

If the guerrillas are from the different "collectives", the decision to continue a relationship comes from both groups. "We believe individuals should share their problems with the collective," Elsie, a guerrilla leader, told Sommer.

The period of courtships and engagements is six months. A "comrade" officiates a wedding ceremony, and the "collective" reviews the marriage after six months to see if it has a "substantial foundation." The "collective" may also approve a divorce if it is called for.

Guerrilla marriages are far different from the "bourgeoise" ones. Family life in the hills is tough, and entails long separations when both husband and wife are fighting in different areas.

"It isn't the kind of marriage I thought I would have," a female guerrilla said. "But I'm getting used to it."

Sommer reported in Newsday: "Arlo has lived with such marriage for five years. He met his wife, then a peasant, in 1977. They started their courtship the next year, in between guerrilla actions, meeting for a few days every few months."

It's really difficult, but I feel I have no alternative," Arlo told Sommer. "I could pursue my personal life and ambitions and let society be rotten...or go on this way. We'll, I've decided to go on." The guerrilla leader said that when their children are already 8 or 9 years old, they will give them "their own packs and they can travel with me on the trial" to fight the "US-Marcos dictatorship."

DAVAO COLUMNIST REPORTS, CRITICIZES BARANGAY-GOVERNMENT DIALOGUES

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 19 Sep 84 pp 3, 9

[Article by Lorena A. Porras: "Barangay Dialogues: a Little Late in the Day"]

[Text] Intensive consultative meetings, "pulong-pulong", with the people in the barangays are being conducted by the military and other government agencies to counteract the gathering storm of communist insurgency sweeping the countryside. These countryside dialogues used to be effective in bridging the communication gap between the government and the people in the rural areas. They serve as a forum for ventilating grievances, and in the process the true picture of the conditions obtaining in the community would surface.

If large masses of people have espoused a communists ideology which is opposed to the existing establishment, it is because they have ceased to believe in the government. It is this problem of credibility with the masses that these government-inspired "pulong-pulongs" are intended to remedy. But it is limited by the capacity of the government to respond with actual solutions to the needs of the community. Or the unfulfilled commitments made during these barangay assembly meetings would only serve to aggravate the credibility problem.

It is a sad observation that in areas where the NPA's have established a foothold, the "pulong-pulong" approach does not seem to have made much headway. This somehow demonstrates the weakness of the information efforts of the government. For while the "pulong-pulong" is just a passing event in the barangay, the subversive propagandists remain with the people in the barangays. After the "pulong-pulong" has been conducted, there is a need for a sustained dialogue through the key communicators in the barangay level. This is of course a very valid proposition but one which is not easy to bring to full realization considering the dearth of human resources in this particular area of endeavor.

The desired attitudinal change is never effected in a single setting. There is need for constant orientation of the masses toward a well-defined set of values or goal. The communist propagandists were able to indoctrinate the people with a communist ideology after years and years of consistent and painstaking effort. The brainwashing that they have done cannot be reversed after

one consultative meeting between government and the people. I would take a continuing process on the part of government to re-orient people towards a true Filipino ideology like the one enunciated by President Marcos.

It seems that the most that government information efforts would amount to at this time is to offer palliatives, but palliatives are likely to mask the real problem, delay its solution, and can be harmful in the long run.

There may be no questioning the sincerity of the military in pressing for more intensive and extensive dialogues with the masses as a vital strategy against insurgency as it appears to be the only weapon left, short of an all-out armed confrontation.

Observers, however, would note that these dialogues with the people should have been done many years back as to have given it the needed incubation period. As of now the holding of these dialogues is a little late in the day.

CSO: 4200/35

SAFETY CONCERNS PROMPT DAVAO PUBLIC OFFICIALS' EXODUS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 21 Sep 84 pp 2, 3

[Article by Roger Flaviano: "The Political Exodus to America"]

[Text] In many places in Mindanao, the peace and order condition has deteriorated gravely that even elected officials are starting to queue for possible exodus to America. Many have, in fact, already left for good; some trying menial jobs in foreign lands in exchange for the amenities they are getting from their political positions.

The military may not accept this, but the underground forces of the rebel terrorists have essentially inculcated fear into the hearts of the masses. Because of this, politicians have inner fear that unless they join the bandwagon of the anti-government detractors, they cannot live in peace.

It is not without basis to see governors and mayors well secured by troops of bodyguards fully armed to the teeth. This scenario points out simply that everything is not well in various parts of Mindanao. Even the military themselves have that hidden fear against terrorists, and this is traceable to the fact that their enemies are unidentifiable.

Lately, 11 policemen and four army officers were killed by rebels in Kidapawan, North Cotabato. They were mercilessly annihilated with nary an intervention from the authorities. This and other incidents are so common that sometimes the immigration of politicians to foreign lands is justifiable and exigent.

One vice mayor we were able to talk pictured politicians more like guerrilla leaders than administrators. When they go on sorties to their constituents, they are not without two jeeploads of armed cops and soldiers; they look no different from combatants visiting a ravaged countryside looking for rebels.

Whatever is the meaning of assurance that the "situation is under control," the armed forces must be kidding. Unless they can explain the existence of dozens of bodyguards employed by a major or a governor, the people will never believe that the military has control over the dissidents.

It is ironic that while politicians are elected through popular vote, most of those who are after the necks of these politicos are voters themselves. The reversal indicates only that the rebels have successfully sown fear into the hearts of the people that failure to comply with the tenets of anti-government movement will mean only harm.

We have a strong premonition that the real conditions of Mindanao has never been given enough credence by military advisers. All they report to the President and the armed forces chief are the assurances that every thing is fine, and that there is nothing to worry about.

Preservation is definitely a crucial factor in military. Like any person, the laders do not want to be reprimanded for being unable to control dissident movements. They are afraid that reporting the real and honest conditions of a locality might just lead to their ejection from their jobs. But if this concept is tolerated, how far can the military move forward in suppressing the continuing growth of countryside insurgency?

There has been no moment in history than today when you see elected government officials moving about town like armed goons. No other explanation can be advanced about this save for the fact that everyone is not safe anymore. This also strengthens earlier claims that it does not pay to become an elective official for it will mean only risk and worse, death.

Few of those who have left their political dynasties behind and are now settling in Australia and America, have always maintained that threat was not part and parcel of their immigration. But they are lying. The truth is that their towns and provinces have become nests of anti-government movements.

We have qualms that year after year, the number of good political administrators is vanishing. All that will be left to tend to the towns and provinces are men whose administrative prowess may not rank as the best, but whose hearts are as stable as their determination to fight it out against the rebels whatever might be the cost.

Even in Davao alone, the growing apprehensions felt by politicians have mounted, and there is no indication that these will subside in the near future. The assassination of Mayor Nonito Llanos, Jr. is a potent example of the efficiency of the rebel forces in annihilating enemies. What is the answer to all these, only the military can supply.

If more politicians are on exodus to America, by now you must know the answer.

CSO: 4200/35

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO DEL NORTE CLASHES LEAVE 16 DEAD

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 19 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] TAGUM, Davao del Norte—At least 16 persons 11 of them government troopers including an army lieutenant were killed while scores were wounded during separate encounters between the military and the New People's Army guerrillas in the towns of Kapalong and Montevista, Davao del Norte early Monday morning.

Killed when a convoy led by Davao del Norte Governor Gregorio R. Dujali was ambushed by about 60 heavily armed NPAs at barangay Tapia, Montevista at about 7:00 o'clock Monday morning were Lt. Raul Aba-a, 27; and T/Sgt. Charles Casta, 31; both members of Task Group Panther of the 1st Scout Ranger Regiment, stationed here.

Critically wounded and confined at the Davao del Norte Regional Hospital were Sgt. Rodelito Alibo, 29; Cpl. Henry Santolla, 25; and Pfc. Tirso Tadeja, 23; also of Task Group Panther. Two unnamed civilians were brought to the Montevista Provincial Hospital, also of this province.

Governor Dujali and his wife Yolanda who were aboard a Red Cross pickup were able to escape unhurt. They were on their way to Mt. Divata, barangay Upper Ulip, Monkayo to conduct an ocular investigation about the panning activities at the mountain gold village when ambushed by the rebels who were having fox-holes along the highway at barangay Tapia.

Col. Teodoro R. Facalio, Task Group Panther commander and Col. Patrick G. Madayag, Davao del Norte PC/INP commander who were not hit during the attack led the soldiers in the gunbattle that ensued and lasted for about 15 minutes.

Other members of the probe team who escaped unhurt also proceeded to Monkayo town. They were Dr. Vicente Jalandoni, provincial health officer, Rafael Erfe, provincial development officer, Mawab Mayor Benjamin Jampayas, president of the Davao del Norte Mayor's League and several others.

Apparently due to lack of ammunition the rebels retreated and fled towards a forested area dragging along with them their wounded comrades as evidence by the heavy bloodstains left along their escape route.

A composite team led by Lt. Col. Donda K. Matabalao, commanding officer of the 1st Scout Ranger Battalion and Capt. Epifanio dela Cueva, commanding officer of the 459th PC company was immediately dispatched to pursue the retreating enemy.

Meanwhile, an army soldier, 8 civilian home defense force (CHDF) volunteers and five civilians were killed while an undetermined number were wounded when heavily armed New People's Army guerillas attacked an Army/CHDF detachment at barangay Pinamono, Kapalong at around 4 o-clock Monday dawn.

The identities of the slain soldiers and militiamen are not available since their bodies were not yet recovered by the reinforcements coming from the 37th Infantry Battalion and the local PC/INP command.

Seized by the rebels after they overrun the Army/CHDF detachment were assorted firearms from the slain trooper and militiamen.

The slain and wounded civilians who were residing within the vicinity of the detachment camp were hit by stray bullets during the hour-long gunbattle.

CSO: 4200/35

LAUREL NATIONALISTA PARTY WING REORGANIZED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Nacionalista Party-Laurel wing reorganized and strengthened its ranks yesterday even as it reaffirmed continued unity with other minority parties.

NP leaders foresee what they called "weakening" of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) and a possible realignment of political forces toward a strong two-party system before the 1986 local elections and the 1987 presidential polls.

Batasang Pambansa Minority Floorleader Jose B. Laurel Jr., NP president, underscored the need to close ranks and maintain the momentum of victory in the last May 14 elections "until the present authoritarian rule is dismantled and democracy is restored."

Elected officers during yesterday's NP national directorate meeting were former Senators Dominador Aytons, executive Vice President, and Mamintal Tamano, secretary-general; and Members of Parliament Lito Puyat (NP-Unido, Manila), treasurer, and Natalio Beltran Jr. (NP, Romblon), deputy treasurer.

Tamano replaced former Sen. Rene Espina who had asked that he be relieved as NP secretary-general so he can work full-time as secretary-general of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido).

Puyat replaced former Commerce Secretary Marcelo Belatbat.

Addressing the NP members at the Club Filipino, Laurel warned that the coalesced opposition's initial victory may prove futile if its present strength will be dissipated by partisan jealousies and political ambitions.

He told delegates that "if the solid phalanx of the opposition will again be fragmented into small and vulnerable units, then the KBL administration can shoot them down at will."

Laurel stressed that the reason the KBL now has its hands full defending its acts is the opposition in the Batasan is a united force under one leadership and pursuing a common cause and strategy.

Answering what lessons the opposition learned from past elections, Laurel said "It is that we succeeded in our efforts against the powerful administration machine mainly because we are united. We fought as one, Nacionalistas, Liberals, PDP-Labans, Concerned Citizens, Mindanao Alliance, and other minority parties all joined hands under the Unido to present a common front against the enemy."

"This is the reason I feel that at this time we must remain with the Unido as all the other coalescing parties should. For the Unido is the most dominant and the most effective opposition group at present," Laurel said.

CSO: 4200/35

ENRILE WARNS BUSINESS COMMUNITY OF NPA 'EXTORTION'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Isidro M. Roman]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), have targeted the business community in their extortion and fund-raising activities to support their operations.

At the same time, Enrile said some radical jeepney driver groups have been infiltrated by subversive elements out to sow dissension and paralyze transportation in Metro Manila so the people will lose faith in the government.

Speaking before the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) at the Manila Garden Hotel in Makati, the defense minister said the business community is being projected by the CPP-NPA before the labor movement as the embodiment of oppression, tyranny, and all the alleged evils of capitalism.

Enrile said four major commissions operate under the CPP central committee, namely, the Commission for Mass Movements, the Commission for Propaganda, the United Front Commission, and the Military Commission.

Among the principal organs of the National Commission for Mass Movements, Enrile said, is the National Trade Union Bureau whose goal is "infiltration, division, and takeover" of unions.

"As a whole, the objective of the entire exercise is to agitate the labor sector and to help create a revolutionary situation preparatory to violent overthrow of the duly constituted government," Enrile said.

Enrile urged his audience of businessmen to devote more of their resources to a program of education for their workers.

He said their workers should be enlightened on the rudiments of Marxism, on the idea of "class warfare" in which workers, he said, will be used as cannon fodder to serve the ends of the CPP.

CSO: 4200/35

HONG KONG ANALYSTS PREDICT 4-PERCENT DROP IN GNP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 84 p 13

[Text]

The Philippines is headed for a negative growth rate of no less than minus four percent in gross national product (GNP) this year and that the fall could be much steeper, according to Rundt's quarterly country survey risk surveys.

The surveys, which were conducted by the Hong Kong-based S. J. Rundt and Associates (Asia), a private company whose sole function is to advise companies on country risk in the Asian region, said the biggest contributing factor to the decline in GNP growth will be the industry sector, which, it said, could suffer a negative growth of 18 percent in 1984.

Rundt attributed this to the restricted import picture as part of the overall program to slash the balance of payments deficit.

Agriculture, Rundt said, is expected to post a growth of only 1.0 percent. Personal spending and capital buildup will be sluggish due to the resultant weakness of the productive sectors. Personal consumption expenditure will grow by 1.2 percent this year while in-

vestment is forecast to record a dramatic fall of minus 17 percent due to government spending cutbacks, weak domestic markets and inadequate foreign exchange to finance capital goods imports.

Rundt said the manufacturing sector will post an 18 percent drop in real output. This means that against last year's output value of P25,084 million (in 1972 prices), the sector will produce only P20,568 million worth of goods this year due to declines in utilities and construction, both of which will suffer directly from the slowdown in manufacturing.

The drop in manufacturing activity could worsen in the second semester because much of the operations of manufacturing enterprises since late last year have been maintained with the use of blackmarket dollars for importation.

Even the blackmarket dollars available may be drying up, it said. Such a situation, it warned, would force the curb rate up and consequently further slacken manufacturing activity.

The projection of the GNP growth was made by Rundt on the assumption that at least part of the new loans would be granted by international banks after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approves the country's credit request in the next few months.

"As a result of the way the government has mishandled the Banco Filipino crisis, however, the agreement with the IMF is likely to be delayed even longer, further aggravating the country's economic problems," Rundt said.

Almost all mining and manufacturing companies are going through a maze of problems just to keep afloat and maintain their operations. Given a reduced volume, mining and manufacturing companies are now carrying inventories of raw materials, spare parts and other supplies costing 50 to 75 percent more than six months ago owing to the series of price adjustments triggered by the depreciation in the peso-dollar rate.

CSO: 4200/35

## MARINES HOLD 'PEACE OFFENSIVE' CAMPAIGN IN BATAAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Sep 84 p 8

[Text]

BALANGA, Bataan — The Marines Battalion Landing Team 8 has been holding "peace offensive" campaigns in the rural areas to win the hearts of the folk who have turned their backs against the government.

Lt. Col. Wenceslao A. Cruz Jr., commanding officer of the Marines in Bataan, is leading the campaigns which consist of dialogues with the barangay folk and free medical and dental treatment, including medicine.

The project, with the assistance of the provincial health office headed by Dr. Ricardo T. Trinidad, aims to bring government services to the doorsteps of the people and, in the same breath, listen to their grievances, particularly against the military.

Colonel Cruz said in an interview with newsmen that "we do

not use guns to bring our misguided brothers and sisters back to the fold of the law but we are hopeful we can win them back through peaceful and honest means."

Barangay San Juan, former hotbed of dissidents in Samal town, was the scene of a recent "confrontation" between the military and the barangay folk led by barangay Capt. Rolly Magtanong. The dialog was described as fruitful.

Colonel Cruz and Capt. Reynaldo Ducomito alternately talked on the peace mission of the military and answered questions raised by the barangay folk.

They urged the folk to report to them any misbehaving member of the Marines so they could take the necessary disciplinary action against him if the situation warrants. (EPM)

CSO: 4200/35

MNLF RETURNEES HELP APP DESTROY SULU REBEL MARIJUANA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, announced yesterday that the Narcotics Command's stepped-up drive against marijuana which started in Kalinga-Apayao has reached far-off Sulu.

Ver made the announcement after receiving a report of Col. Ramon E. Montano, Narcom chief, about the discovery of marijuana plantations in Maimbung, Sulu.

Montano said Narcom-operatives, assisted by military elements in Sulu, uprooted and burned 47,000 marijuana plants worth P2.35 million in two separate operations last weekend.

Montano said rebel returnees under MNLF "Kumander" Abdu Asajada and members of local paramilitary units assisted in the operations.

Montano said 30,000 marijuana plants were uprooted in Ipil, Maimbung, while 17,000 plants were uprooted at Tanduh Kaleong at the boundary of Tailipao and Maimbung.

Narcom intelligence said the marijuana plantations were being cultivated by rebels. It was also reported that about 20 terrorists under "kumander" Halik Khalid fled to nearby forested areas when they saw the government forces.

In the Tanduh Kaleong raid, Montano said the government encountered slight resistance from MNLF rebels under "Kumander" Ustads Badir and ex-PC Sgt. Jembail Jawaddin who retreated after a brief firefight.

CSO: 4200/35

**USSR COAL SHIPMENT REPORTED**

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 84 p 13

[Text] A trial shipment of 25,000 metric tons of coal from the Soviet Union is scheduled to arrive at the end of the month, a ranking government official confirmed yesterday.

Vicente Roco III, executive director of the Philippine Cement Industry authority (PCIA), said the coal imports are part of the 100,000 metric tons approved by the Central Bank this year which will be utilized by cement companies which converted to coal-fired kilns.

The Philippine Cement Manufacturers Corp. (Philcencor), according to him, would act as the importing agency. Philcencor's importation is a deviation from earlier imports procedures when the National Coal Authority (NCA) and Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) used to dominate.

Roco said the coal from the Soviet Union is being imported on a trial basis since it would be the first time the country would be sourcing the commodity from that part of the world. Previous coal importations were made from China and Australia.

The Soviet Union coal is valued at \$40 per metric ton.

Roco said Philcencor was given authority by the Central Bank to import 100,000 metric tons in 1984 in view of a production shortfall of high-grade coal. Earlier, 104,000 metric tons of coal were shipped to the country by the Coal Corporation of PNOC (PNOC-CC).

CSO: 4200/35

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NPA EXECUTES MUSLIM LEADER—An established Muslim leader of Sitio Eltos, Lunen, Tuti, South Cotabato was publicly executed by an armed group believed to be members of the New People's Army. In a report filed by Captain Florante Baguio of the 456th constabulary command based in Koroadal, it was gathered that on Aug. 16 at around 11:00 p.m. a group of NPA rebels entered the community. The report said the rebels ordered the residents to assemble and from among them chose Eton Macapigos whom they executed publicly. It was theorized that the rebels wanted to inculcate fear among the rural folks to cow them into submission and eventually join the leftist group. [Text] [Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 7]

CSO: 4200/35

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY INACTIVE DUE TO DISUNITY

BK021149 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 27 Sep 84 pp 22, 23

[Article: "The New Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] Internal Security Operation Command [ISOC] officials working in the Thai-Lao border provinces have shown great interest in developments inside the new communist party, identified by some government units as the Thai Revolutionary Movement or the "Green Star" movement. But information gathered by various agencies concerning the party is still confusing.

In early September, Police Major General Michai Nukunkit, commander of Border Patrol Police [BPP] Region 2, disclosed the movements of the new communist party as follows:

- (1) It has 25 bases located in 6 provinces of Laos with an approximate strength of 1,106 men and 16 training centers in Laos.
- (2) The members who have completed training will be sent across the Mekong River to operate in Thai provinces such as Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, and Ubon Ratchathani. The BPP also believes that it was with armed members of the new party that they clashed in Dan Sai District of Loei Province--a clash in which two policemen were killed or wounded.

The new communist party's expansion has become more apparent, particularly its movements inside Thai territory. However, some information about it still cannot be confirmed.

A source in the ISOC office in Nakhon Phanom, citing accounts given by a member of the new party who defected to local authorities, said that the party has not been very active despite the fact that the situation along the border is very conducive to its mass mobilization campaign. This inactivity is due to the fact that the party's members lack unity and strong organization. Members of the movement are divided into two groups of different opinions. The first group consists of former members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] who broke away from that party since they were operating in Laos. The leading members of this group are Comrade Khwang, Comrade Muangthong, and Comrade Pradit. Comrade Khwang, originally from Vietnam, was once a high-level CPT member. This group operates in the northern part of Laos opposite Phetchabun, Uttaradit, and Nan provinces.

The defector also revealed that this group used to be active in the vicinity of the three disputed villages in Uttaradit Province.

The second group comprises those who used to be members of the CPT united fronts, such as Bunyen Wothong and Wichai Sewamat. Bunyen was a former Parliament member from Ubon Ratchathani Province and an active member of the now-defunct Socialist Party of Thailand. Wichai was also once elected to Parliament from the same province. Both of them declared their opposition to the CPT together with Thongpak Phiangket and Thoetphum Chaidi, the two who later returned to live in Thailand.

Regardless of which group holds power in the new communist party, they will not hesitate to launch a campaign, using all methods, to muster more support from the masses. They want to use foreign forces to occupy Thailand. During their rival for power, the government should make all necessary preparations to be ready to face the foreign enemy who will use some Thai as their puppets.

If we also engage in the rivalry for power ourselves, it might be too late for us to do anything when the time comes.

CSO: 4207/2

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDERSECRETARY, ASEAN OFFICIAL PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 12 Aug 84 p 42

[Text] Mr Chao Saicheua, undersecretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Age 54, born on 23 December 1930 in Roi-et Province, the second of five children of Mr Cheng and Mrs Sri Saicheua.

He will hold the post of ambassador to the Hague, Netherlands, replacing Mr Sunthorn Kongsak, who will complete his official term October 1984.

He graduated with a bachelor's degree in political science in 1957 from Thammasat University, Class 1, the same class as Mr Pramun Chanchamnong, the director of the Social Welfare Department, and Mr Charoenchit Na Songkhla, deputy undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior. While studying political science, he held a "Direk Chainam Incentive Scholarship" because he had the highest grades.

His first government post was as a district officer in Ubon Ratchathani Province. Later, he was transferred to the Central Intelligence Department. From there, he received a Ministry of Foreign Affairs scholarship in 1957 to work toward his master's degree in political science at the University of Michigan in the United States.

After graduating, he served with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as senior secretary of the Political Affairs Department. In 1964, he was charge d'affairs at Colombo, Sri Lanka. In 1967, he was chief of the Europe and Americas Division of the Political Affairs Department.

In 1979, he was charge d'affairs at Wellington, New Zealand. In 1973, he was chief of the Americas Division of the Political Affairs Department. In 1975, he was advisor to the ambassador in the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, Japan. In 1977, he was ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines in Manila and was nominated to be deputy undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a post which he will hold until October 1984.

He was a student at the National Defense College, Class 28. He received the "Sika una" medal, the highest medal awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines.

He has three sons and one daughter.

Dr Pracha Khunyakasem

Thailand's secretary to ASEAN

Age 50, born 29 December 1934 in Bangkok, the second of four children of Mr Chote, former governor of the Bank of Thailand and minister of Finance, and of Mrs Rabieb Khunyakasem.

He has been nominated to hold the post of director of the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs starting 1 October 1984.

He graduated from the junior high school of Wat Thepairin School. In 1948 he continued high school at "Marlborough College" in England, which is the same school that Lord Narathippaphongpraphan attended.

He graduated with his bachelor's degree (with honors) and a master's degree in Law from Oxford University in 1956 and 1959, respectively, and received a master's degree and doctor of philosophy degree in political science and diplomacy from Yale University in 1957 and 1960, respectively.

He started his government service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1960 as chief of the Western Section, Political Division, International Affairs Department, in 1961. In 1962, he was stationed at the Thai Embassy in Cairo.

In 1963, he became chief of the International News Division and in 1967 he became chief of the Press Division of the Information Department. In 1971, he became consul at the Thai Consulate in Hong Kong. In 1973, he became director of the Information Department. In 1975, he became ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Nations in New York.

In 1980, he became ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Nations in Geneva. He was nominated to be Thailand's secretary to ASEAN in 1982.

He was a student at the National Defense College, Class 26, the same class as Mr Kraisri Chatikavanit and Mr Danai Dunlalampha.

He and his wife, Sumanee (royally sponsored wedding), have one son Pramon (name conferred by the king), who is in his senior year in the Faculty of Political Science at Colgate University in the United States of America.

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CSO: 4207/199

HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS HEAD ON ATHIT EXTENSION

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 19 Aug 84 pp 12-13

[Interview with Lt Gen Sanan Khachornprasart, Phichit MP, Democratic Party, chairman of House Military Affairs Commission, place and date not specified]

[Text] [Question] I would like to know about the extension of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's service term. You gave an interview about this matter previously, but I don't know how you answered. Are your views the same as before or have they changed?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to inform you as chairman of the Military Affairs Commission that this matter does not concern the commission; it is a military matter. The military can do whatever it desires or needs to extend the term of any soldier because the present law is open on this matter and permits any ministry that wants it to extend the term of a government official. Many ministries have done it, such as the Ministry of Public Health. Therefore, if the military wants and needs to extend Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's term, it can extend it without requesting the Military Affairs Commission or passing Parliament because the law allows the commander-in-chief of the armed forces to propose it to the minister of defense, who approves it and the cabinet acknowledges it.

As chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, I don't have any opinions; if the armed forces want to do it, they can do it immediately without any problems. But, as I said in my capacity as a private citizen in the interview concerning the extension of the term of service of the supreme commander of the armed forces, [from the way that General Athit] has worked for the nation the past 4 years, we can see clearly that he has determination and has concentrated all his physical, spiritual and intellectual energies in the work for which he is responsible, especially for the armed forces. He has built a stable armed forces, without any fear of the enemy. He is very dedicated in his work.

I mention these qualities because he is a good man and is capable--if bored with military life or ends his military career or for any reason does not want to continue in government service--so he should enter politics to help the nation politically.

As I said about the armed forces, if he extends his term of service, he will be responsible for the armed forces only. If he doesn't extend it, he can leap into politics and will be responsible for the nation along with its 50 million people in whatever post he enters. It depends on the opportunities he has for leaping into politics. He has hopes of being prime minister in the future, after General Prem or whoever.

I think that both the politicians and public will surely support making him responsible on a national level. Therefore, my opinion is that it is a shame if he extends his term, [for then] he will be responsible for the armed forces only. If he doesn't extend and leaps into politics, he might be the minister of defense while General Prem still is prime minister. Then he can help the Ministry of Defense and also help the country. Then in the future if General Prem retires from the post of prime minister, General Athit could then be the minister of defense, in the government or a politician. While minister of defense, he surely will have shown his skills to different politicians and therefore would be able to be the next prime minister. This is the way that I look at things. I want him to have wide ranging responsibility for the entire country. As I said in a previous interview, this is my own opinion.

[Question] I know that after you gave the interview that Maj Gen Phichit Khunlawanit even phoned you as he wanted to know what the story was.

[Answer] Yes, he telephoned me, then we just talked as brothers. He explained to me that extending his term of service is not General Athit's wish, but the wish of all the armed forces, the Army, Navy and Air Force. They want him to build up the armed forces because he has been engaged in doing it and hasn't accomplished this task yet. The armed forces want him to finish his task first, so they want him to stay longer to develop unity and to build solidarity that will join the soldiers of all the armed forces in a unique spirit and heart. The military has considered this and thinks he can do it, so they want him to stay on.

Another reason [they want him to stay on] is to reduce tensions. Some people are inventing and spreading rumors that General Athit and General Prem now do not get along too well. So to get rid of these rumors once and for all, Major General Phichit explained that if General Athit stays on this way and General Prem remains in politics, that General Athit would control the military, General Prem the politicians. Together they would be able to help each other, which would be advantageous for the nation. Then all the politicians would not be agitated about anything. Extending [General Athit's] term of service is a military matter. He explained it to me like this, so that we would understand each other. He telephoned me because of this matter, so that we would understand each other clearly.

I told him that what I relayed in the interview was neutral, namely, that if the armed forces wants to, they can extend [General Athit's] term of service. I explained this to him, so that we understood each other.

[Question] Because you are still intimate with the Young Turks, I would like to ask you about a matter involving certain Young Turks who came out and gave interviews in which they implied that they support extending the term of service of the Army commander-in-chief. Furthermore, [I would like to ask you] about the criticism that General Prem's administrative work is not satisfactory. Do you have any interesting observations?

[Answer] Yes...let me say it this way. I haven't met them often since then, so I don't know what caused the Young Turks' interview; I also don't know what their intention was in coming out to support extending General Athit's term. [It may be] because they might have seen that General Athit is right for the armed forces and, based on past experience, because the Young Turk group usually is very astute about military affairs. Their life depends on the military so they probably want to see the armed forces secure and united in its various commands, so they openly supported General Athit. As for [their] criticisms about economic and governmental affairs, these surely are general criticisms with the public saying that the economy is bad and that the government is incompetent in solving its various problems. I think it is a very different matter from the extension. The criticisms should be divided into two parts, [namely, that when] the Young Turk group says to extend the term, we must talk about the extension, [but] when it talks about the economy or politics, then it must be talked about as a different thing. It's not mixing up the extension with the economy.

[Question] Some people have analyzed that the situation stemming from the role of the Young Turk group is similar to one during the period when General Kriangsak was prime minister: after the Young Turk group meet with General Prem, he stepped up to become prime minister. When it's like this, isn't the situation the same?

[Answer] It certainly isn't the same and the circumstances also aren't the same. As for Prime Minister Prem, he is very dedicated to his work and as prime minister has solved many kinds of national problems throughout his tenure.

For example, take Policy 66/80, which will eliminate conflicts among the people and develop mutual understanding and unity among the people throughout the nation. This is the gist of what he has done to try to solve the problems of internal peace and security and even in the economic area where we must look at what the world economy is like now. As for General Prem, he is dedicated to his work. I think that he intends to work very hard, which is how I view it.

[Question] The Young Turk group opposed and disapproved extending General Prem's term of service in 1980, which led to the incident of 1-3 April 1981. I don't know if these two incidents are related.

[Answer] The Young Turk group disagreed in every aspect with extending General Prem's term at that time. When we come to extending [General Athit's] term, there may be new facts or different circumstances, so that these periods are different. At that time, General Prem may not have been necessary and the Young Turk group may have seen that General Prem was not necessary [enough] for

the armed forces to require that his term be extended, so they opposed it. As for General Athit's extension at this time, the Young Turk group might see that the armed forces need General Athit very much to be the Army commander-in-chief and the supreme commander of the armed forces. Consequently, they have changed their thinking this time, because it is necessary, so they support it. As for the last time, it was not a necessity, so they opposed it. I think that's probably how they look at it.

[Question] Was the incident of 1-3 April the direct result of extending General Prem's term?

[Answer] I don't think the coup d'etat of 1 April was related to extending General Prem's term because the extension had already been completed that year. The 1 April coup d'etat might have been due to other reasons that were not related to the extension. The extension upset General Sant Chitpatima, but it probably did not cause the coup d'etat; there were probably other reasons.

[Question] I would like to compare the solidarity or unity among the military during the period when General Prem's term was extended with the period when General Athit's term will be extended. How great or small are the differences?

[Answer] I must first admit that I am not on active duty in the military. Therefore, I might not be knowledgeable about the armed forces now. I was discharged 7 years ago, with this the 8th year, so my knowledge about the armed forces and my closeness to the armed forces have decreased. Therefore I have to ask that you excuse me from commenting on or comparing the solidarity or unity among soldiers in the military because I am not on duty in the military.

[Question] It is said that if there is an extension that lower level soldiers will be oppressed instead of some people moving up, that something would surely happen from extending General Athit's term, although I don't know how major the problems would be.

[Answer] In the natural order of things, according to the laws of nature, something has to happen. If the top man on the totem pole does not budge from there, nothing can move up. This is a natural law, even if it's closed off for a short while. But if all the soldiers down the chain of command under the commanders of the armed forces are willing to allow the man at the top of the totem pole to remain, then there shouldn't be any problem at all. In natural law, it's normal that when the top doesn't move, then the bottom can't move up. When they want that, then there certainly shouldn't be any problem at all.

[Question] Do you think that the political parties in the government will be worried if a proposal to extend [General Athit's] term is considered by the cabinet?

[Answer] It is hard for me to guess [what would happen] in the cabinet. But from what I see, the leaders of the major political parties, such as Professor Kukrit as well as Major General Praman, have stated in interviews that there will most probably not be any problems. The MP's of these two parties have stated in interviews that they don't want to get involved and want [the extension] to be a military matter, so there certainly won't be any problems, although there is still a very long (remaining).

[Question] Is extending the term of the supreme commander related in any way to amending the constitution to allow regular government officials to hold political posts?

[Answer] If [General Athit's] term is extended, he certainly might...or else the military certainly wouldn't be asking to amend the constitution at this time, because if he says that he will stay in the military, the military certainly won't amend anything; amending the constitution during this period would certainly be entirely dropped.

[Question] According to Major General Phichit, extending the term of the supreme commander is a military matter, a family matter, which probably means that people outside military circles should not express their opinions or give any comments. What is your opinion concerning this statement?

[Answer] Yes, what he said is correct, that military affairs are for the military, that it is impossible for anyone to know better than the military. He is right. The law clearly opens the way for the military to [extend the supreme commander's term]; if the military wants to, it proposes it to the minister of defense, who proposes it to the prime minister. If the prime minister agrees he directly approves the extension and has the cabinet acknowledge it. Therefore, whatever Major General Phichit said is correct, because the military knows what it needs more than others. It's not right that outsiders want to interfere. But from another angle, soldiers are citizens and citizens are the nation's people. Therefore, citizens can talk or express their opinions, but actions depend on the military. As for criticizing or saying anything, citizens have the right to speak because soldiers are citizens.

[Question] From what you have analyzed, can you comment about what will be the effect on the transfers and promotions of high level soldiers this coming October if the supreme commander's term is extended? Will there be any conflicts?

[Answer] Right now I think that if General Athit is transferred or stays, that conflicts definitely will not break out. If he extends his term or if he arranges the order of the various important military promotions, I don't think that any problems will develop about transfers at this time. But it is normal in any transfer that some are likely to be satisfied and some are not--this is typical. However, for the most part, there won't be any major conflicts, everything will be orderly. There will be one or two dissatisfied soldiers, for sure. That's what I think and I also believe that the armed forces will not have any problems in the latter part of this year, that conflicts similar to those in the past will probably decrease, that if there are any conflicts, they will all be minor.

[Question] What is there to show progress in or continuing dissatisfaction with making improvements in the study of the military that the Military Affairs Commission has been conducting for 1 year under the leadership of General Athit?

[Answer] In general, based on the commission's visits and the summary reports that it has heard from each branch of the armed forces, we believe that the military is progressing quite well at this time and that there has been considerable progress. From what I have seen, there have been developments in all areas of war materiel since the time I was in the military up to the present. The capabilities of soldiers themselves are being emphasized and there has been considerable progress in understanding tactics. From what I have seen, there still are some weak points, but that's normal. When there are good points, there also have to be some bad points. When the Military Affairs Commission made inspection tours to any place, when we found anything, we informed that unit what should be corrected and proposed how to do it. But for the most part, the development of the military has progressed considerably, including in weapons and war materiel which are more up to date.

12587  
CSO: 4207/199

## COL PHON EXPLAINS MOVE TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

BK030349 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A pro-military faction in Parliament is making an attempt to reopen the house for an extraordinary session to put through the constitutional amendment that will pave the way for permanent officials to take up cabinet posts.

The move, supported by the opposition Chat Thai Party and some senators, has already been set in motion in the wake of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's illness and names are being collected to make up a total of 190, or a third of the total number of MP's in both houses, required for the holding of a special parliamentary session.

Col Phon Boengprasoetwit, a key figure in proposing such an amendment in the past, said the reopening of Parliament had nothing to do with the Premier's illness.

He claimed the amendment would strengthen rather than weaken the Premier's political position, saying the amendment would mean he would be less dependent on political parties because he would get stronger support from the Senate.

Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan said his party would not initiate the move to reopen Parliament but would cooperate with any party that proposed the holding of a special session. Since the holding of such a session required the signatures of 190 MP's in both houses, he said Chat Thai would not be the one to "spearhead it."

The party's Secretary-General Banhan Sinlape-acha said he was assigned by the party to collect all the 108 names of his party members to support other parties proposing the holding of a special sitting.

"Chat Thai is ready to give support but we won't take the initiative," he said.

While saying that the signatures have yet to be collected, Maj-Gen Praman said the party was ready to help the proponent. If Parliament was reopened, Chat Thai will concentrate on economic problems and demand answers from the government, he said.

The extraordinary session will be held at the end of this month or the middle of next month, Col Phon predicted, adding that the reopening of Parliament would benefit the government as many pending bills could be passed.

Col Phon said all leading figures in the Army, namely Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlwanit, have supported democracy and strongly backed Gen Prem as the prime minister.

"They all want to stick to democracy and avoid staging a coup if the path is not totally closed for them to enter politics," Col Phon said. "We should keep that path open for them. They will never stay put if it were closed 100 percent."

Col Phon said he played golf with the leading army officers often. "And I know well how they feel." But he said he will not table an amendment bill as his motion to interpret the vote cast on the previous bill was still pending in Parliament.

He said the "sycophants" surrounding the Prime Minister had talked him into believing that the constitutional amendment would put him out of power. All the military people deeply respected Gen Prem, he added.

Along with supporting the constitutional amendment, Col Phon said the Prime Minister should extend Gen Athit's tenure, adding that Gen Prem could remain in power only by doing so.

"If Gen Athit was out, Gen Prem's position would be further undermined as he would be without crucial backing," he said.

C30: 4200/39

LEADERS, COMMENTARIES CONTINUE COMMENT ON ARRESTS

Seni Sees Similarities With 1976

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 9-15 Aug 84 pp 12, 13

[Interview with MR Seni Pramote; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Your comment on the current political situation, please.

[Answer] Now is exactly the same as in 1976. They can do anything they please. How can you stop them?

[Question] The case of (Representative) Piyanat?

[Answer] In this case, in my view, he talks a little too much. Some of what he said is true; some of it is faulty. I only heard from the news. He said that the military destroyed democracy—yes, it is partially true. But it is not the military alone who destroyed democracy. He (Piyanat) did not specify; he simply said the military. One cannot sue him for libel. At the same time, there are many sides who destroyed democracy. The communists, for instance, also destroyed democracy. We ourselves, you and I, for example, can also destroy democracy. Riots can also destroy democracy. The enemies of democracy are many. To say that only the military destroyed democracy is not right. What about the communists? It is possible both by the leftists and the rightists. Democracy has its own enemies; it is fragile. Profound enemies are many. For us, we are average people; it is difficult (for us to fight). We can all be dead.

[Question] Will the Parliament remain to the end of its full term?

[Answer] There is no cause for it not to. Piyanat, he spoke alone. If there were a movement, it could be a cause leading to something. There are people with loud mouths, and they go on talking. The Democrats said what they had said before.

[Question] The case of Mr Preecha Phiamphongsan?

[Answer] When they claim that they have evidence, we have to listen to them first. Do not make any judgment yet. When there is any noise, one jumps to this conclusion. It is not always that. When they claim that they have evidence, we must listen to them first and see what evidence they have. Because when this kind of thing happens and it goes to court, it ultimately has to be explained in court. If they do not have evidence, then he is guilty according to the law. If they do not have any evidence, then it is too bad. It is a difficult thing; those who make a claim will themselves lose trust and credibility. If the court threw out the case, then things would be difficult--in a case like this, do not discuss it first (before court decision). But by the same token, if they make an arrest because of the texts he wrote, then it is not right. Because a person who is a professor has to read books. No evidence can be adequate, because a professor must have a lot of books. He has to read Marx; he has to read Mao Zedong. If he does not read, how can he teach his students. If he has texts in his house and they arrest him because of that, then it is not right.

[Question] About the amendment to the constitution on which there have been lengthy discussions. What is your view on that, Sir?

[Answer] What amendment? Constitutional amendment? No, there is not any. What amendment, I do not know anything about this. If you want to amend the constitution to open the door for the military--this, I absolutely disagree with. To allow permanent government officials to become government political officials is, in principle, not right. This is because the constitution divides the government into three sections, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

When the executive and the legislative--the legislative branch should go on legislating--come together, that would be the end. You legislate and enforce your own laws--that is catastrophic. The constitution has balanced out the power. The legislative should just legislate; the executive should just be the executive; and the judiciary should just be the judiciary. Article 17, for example, is disastrous. When there is check and balance, the system can remain. One person holding two offices--that is too much. The country would be terrible.

There is so much money involved. If they want to get into politics they should get out of the civil service. No one would say anything against that. How many of this have you seen? If you want to get into politics, you should follow the constitution. There would be no problem. Why amend the constitution? The people the world over know. If they want to shoot their way to power, then do that. And that would be the end of it. They have done it many times already. One more time is alright. We who are bare-handed cannot do anything against them. But what would the outside world say? They would say Thailand--is this the way it is?

[Question] Prime Minister Prem said there would be no amendment, no adjustment, no dissolution.

[Answer] Right. That is the right thing. If they want to get into politics, why should we amend the constitution to let them in? Come in by the way that exists now.

[Question] About the extension of General Athit's term of office, what is your view?

[Answer] Extension of the term of office--it is the same story--old. Very old. This game has been played for many years. What is this? Nothing new? It is boring. Repetition. This type of politics is out of date. As I said, whatever the event of the Sixth of October was, this is exactly the same. The same style again. Another repetition. I cannot speculate. I do not know.

[Question] What about Mr Sulak Siwalak for whom the Police Central Investigation Department has issued an arrest warrant?

[Answer] I know him only tangentially. I know that he is impulsive. That is all. I have not been paying attention.

#### Prolonged Detention Criticized

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 25 Jul 84 p 5

[Article by "Bua Khwan"]

[Text] The first "wave" of communists arrested by the government has been detained, up to today, 4 weeks already. The second "wave" of communists arrested, which included a university professor and a journalist, has been detained 3 weeks.

Despite the fact that when the police arrested these people, they strongly stated that they had firm, clear, incriminating evidence; and there was a member of Parliament, who was a member of a military committee, who made critical remarks that there was strong evidence, referring to a bank account that had millions of baht--and in the MP's profound (or may be it's shallow) view, no one in this poor economic situation could have money in the millions of baht except the communists (this MP is Saman Chomphoothep of Lampoon Province), yet until now the police have not been able to conclude their investigation and presented the case to the court of justice.

The delay in the investigation makes one think that the police involved in the investigation know that the accused charged with communist activities can be detained by law for as long as 480 days.

Amidst the calls for prompt investigation, even from the prime minister, from the minister of interior, and from the minister of public health, (who is a lawyer), there have been strange voices saying that the investigating officials should not be rushed. They should be given an opportunity (to do their job).

Or that the government had given these people (whom the government think are communists) long enough time to reform themselves. When these people refused to take these opportunities, they ought to be put in jail for a bit. And the government officials should be given an opportunity to collect evidence and time to investigate their cases.

We agree that it is certainly necessary for the police to have time to investigate these people; but we do not agree at all that the law should provide as much time as 480 days for their detention.

These laws, these rules were enforced during the dictatorial era; these are the things which democratic-minded people, whether they are in the legal circles or whether they are those interested in the affairs of the country, have always opposed.

The minister of public health, who was a many-term president of the Lawyers Association, had opposed these laws before.

And all saw eye to eye that these rules were made by dictators Sarit, Thanom, Prapass in order to suppress those who opposed their being a dictator.

The Prem Tinnasulanon government has no need to suppress any political enemies by charging them with communist activities; why then must it follow in the footsteps of the dictators. That is one thing. Another thing is that officials insist that they have been following the communists who have been arrested in many "waves" this month, and have firm evidence.

If this is the case, why then must they need a long time to conduct additional investigation?

You can make an arrest today and send the case to court today, if there is firm evidence as the officials have stated.

We recall that in 1976, the police arrested scholars and workers at Om Noi on charges of engaging in communist activities. There were eight to nine people arrested at that time. The police insisted that the arrested really engaged in communist activities, and claimed they had firm evidence.

Eventually, when the case was submitted to court, the arrested, after the court had reviewed their cases, were set free. But before they were free, they had been detained for more than 3 years.

This is quite painful and bitter for honest people and for people with democratic spirit.

This case is the same. The arrested have lost their freedom with which human beings were born. They have lost the time to make their living. They have lost the time to spend with their relatives. They have lost their time which they could spend usefully for the society, etc.

It is an invaluable loss.

However, they could be guilty according to law. But as of now they have not been proved guilty. They may be guilty or they may be innocent.

To alleviate the loss and the pain, the police can only accelerate their case, and take it to court. And while there is an investigation, they should be allowed out on bail.

In short, for those with firm evidence, the police should speed up their case. For those innocent people who were arrested along with the rest, the police should speed up their release. And while the investigation is going on, they should be allowed to post a bail.

For the innocent, 1 minute is too long to be detained, let alone 1 day or 480 days.

#### Student Association Leader Comments

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 25 Jul 84 p 5

[Interview with Miss Panadda Bunpla, secretary general of the Asian Students Association (ASA); date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] I would like to know the association's history and its role before it came to play an important party in the worldwide struggle and call for justice for Dr Preecha and Mr Chatcharin.

[Answer] The association was established in 1968. It was born out of the aspiration of students in Asia--Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, former colonies of England--and they were the main force in setting up this organization for the purpose of exchanges among students throughout the world. Later, its secretariat was established in Kuala Lumpur. Later, in 1971, the Hong Kong Student Association was the prime mover in a volunteer effort to get the ASA moved to Hong Kong, and it acted as the principal coordinator in the transferring of the ASA's office, so that we have membership from all countries in Asia.

[Question] Since its establishment, what movements and activities have the students organized?

[Answer] At present, we have some principal activities, which are divided into three groups according to our structure: Committee on Women; Economic Committee; and Committee on Education. In addition, there are activities relating to nuclear and the struggle against racial discrimination. Thai students' first involvement and outstanding role was during the 6 October event, when the students of the association came to talk with Thai students, and jointly called for justice.

Since the 6 October event, the association has moved away from joint roles, and began to take up the role of Asian students; and we used this forum to speak of the Third World countries' problems. We also have used this forum to speak of Thailand's problems all along. During the period in which we had a 20-institution student group, we joined the association as its executive committee members. And we have spread this information to other universities as well. And we are about to organize the 9th Student Conference in Bangkok in September.

[Question] Does the association analyze the political situation of every country?

[Answer] It is necessary for us to inform the association members of the political situations in broad terms. The problems in the Philippines, Nepal and Thailand are very similar. The problem that is considered to be a political problem stands out in a clear picture: It is why all the governments in this region are dictatorial; and this we can see very clearly. I.e. social, economic, and political conditions in these countries are the focal point that holds Asian students together.

[Question] What conclusions have you made about the Thai student movements?

[Answer] I think the Thai student movement is reviewing lessons, studying lessons from the past in order to adapt them for use with the current situation. But I think we are held back by the political condition in the country. We do not have an outstanding role; but we are not completely silent.

[Question] Is the Thai student movement, when compared with other countries, satisfactory?

[Answer] If we compare our movement with other movements, we are current. Every part of small group activities are important. Our activities are going on all the time. In building the intelligentsia with quality, Thailand, too, has a rather systematic way of doing it. Whether it is satisfactory, we must look at the number of students taking part. Our public and our students are too indifferent.

[Question] Regarding the arrest of the two accused, do you view it as a matter that has to be remedied urgently, or was it made in order to revive the student movement?

[Answer] The fact that we plan to support the Thai students this time, it is because we think that this problem occurs in many countries; but it should not occur in Thailand, not in this era. I view it as a reinforcement of the problem of human rights, the fight for freedom, freedom of expression or action, freedom to think. These actions of the Third World societies--we never thought they would occur in Thailand again. But we think that it is necessary to let the students know about them. But reaction is a matter of each country, of each individual, each organization. Accepting and understanding these things--they (other Asian students) can do without any difficulty. Except that the period during which the actions occurred rather puzzles us. We have always discussed with our foreign friends that there is freedom in Thailand now. During the past 2 years we think Thailand, of all ASEAN countries, has the greatest freedom. But things suddenly turned out this way. We ask ourselves, what is this? It puzzles us.

[Question] What are the substantive forms of struggle with regards to this matter?

[Answer] We send out our communiqus to all the member countries, and our communiqus would say what action we would like to take. The issue of the detail of this matter is the support for Thai students, and our scope covers students worldwide, including human rights groups. We view this as being

a human rights problem, and we put emphasis on (support from) students in Asia the most; and we will exchange the association's newsletters with our members as well.

[Question] Is the common feeling for the fight the result of the arrest of the latter two persons, or it is also because of the arrest of the 19 persons as well?

[Answer] Principally, for the latter two. But for the 19 people, things are still unclear, and it is an internal matter for our country. But the latter persons are our professor and a journalist. Okay, if they have committed a crime, we will protect them as criminals, that is, in terms of urging a speedy investigation according to the court procedures. We must protect them in this light.

[Question] When it is not clear whether they are in the right or in the wrong, what sort of protection are you giving them?

[Answer] We are not considering whether they are right or wrong; we only protect them. But our fight this time coincides with the arrival here in Bangkok of the association members to follow up on the students movement. This Australian student has come here to find out if things in our country are the way he wrote to inquire. This is because we want to emphasize the problems of the Third World countries and the struggle of student movements and of the people of the Third World countries. We want to build up this common feeling. As for reactions, we believe there will be reaction from the Philippines and Nepal where they have to fight against the power of the state. But for us, we have to fight against what, I do not know. Fight against the social condition as a whole, which has created problems, a condition in which under one circumstance or another there will be one problem or another. This is in spite of the realization that the problems of the Third World countries cannot be solved in 1 day. For instance, in the Philippines, even if there is no Marcos government, they would still have to fight against the American imperialism.

[Question] Regarding this, is your view alone, Miss Panadda?

[Answer] The secretary general has the right to present this problem to member countries--to let them know what the Thai students are doing. However we view the problem, that is the way we send our view to them; and there's a lot of limitation. Sending out data according to the international movement procedures, we might expect to send such data to an international organization in a country where there might be problems that are similar to ours. It depends on the conditions and circumstances in which we offer our help this time.

[Question] In what way do you hope the result to be?

[Answer] At present, I have no courage to view what the trend is going to be. This is because, with regard to this matter there is power involved.

[Question] General Prem and General Athit gave an interview that this matter will unfold quickly. Do you think that is the way it is going to be?

[Answer] I never believe them. I never trust anybody's position easily. At present, we do not want the students to ignore their activities regarding this matter. It is still a forum for us. We should not just let the time go by. But we can test ideas.

#### Editorial Lauds Arrests, Police

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 25 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Regarding the investigation into the cases of those charged with engaging in communist activities, which are illegal, in which the police have made arrests and detained the arrested, now Pol Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit, commander of the Police Central Investigation Department, whose specific duty is to handle these cases, revealed in an interview that the investigation produced definite evidence that their activities were against the law, and that they would have to be prosecuted and made to stand trial.

The statement by the commander of the Police Central Investigation Department has the effect of dismissing the allegation against the police by a group of people who said that the arrests of those charged with engaging in communist activities was persecution.

Having weighed the statements of both sides, we would rather believe the police statement that the accused have been engaged in these illegal activities for quite a while, both covertly and overtly; moreover, the police have been closely watching their activities for no less than 2 years. Therefore, we must believe the police statement, even if it is an allegation.

Whether the police statement is true or not we have to wait for the completion of the legal procedures, that is, we have to wait for the judgment of the court of law which will consider the cases.

While the whole Thai nation is calling for democracy, and it is also a clear desire of the Thai people not to have communists whom almost all of the Thais in the nation have been trying both to prevent and to suppress all along, we do not understand the intention of that group of Thai people. And if once the court has considered these cases and found that these were indeed communist activities and that they must be punished according to their nature of their wrong-doing, then we would like to condemn in advance the group's action as being shameful and a betrayal to the Thai nation, which is the nation of their births and the nation that has given them happiness and well-being.

It is true that allegations and charges that a certain person or many persons have engaged in communists activities are easy to make in order to make an arrest. But for these cases, we must believe the police first, because all the pieces of evidence that the police have made a mention of, even if only verbally, were backed by the whole police department and by the government.

We therefore are of the view that the police action in these cases is proper.

The fact that a person or a group of persons has reacted with a protest or opposition against the police makes us view these cases with an understanding that their protest was to urge the police to speed up the investigation to find the truth as soon as possible rather than a protest against the arrests of those charged with engaging in communist activities.

Now that the investigation has borne out the charges and the police have confirmed these people's wrong-doing, we believe the protest, which was made within their right and freedom, will end.

We believe, in these cases, the police will follow the legal procedures cautiously and carefully. And at the same time, we hope and understand that the police will treat these people with the utmost justice before the court makes its final decision on their cases.

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CSO: 4207/203

**KHUKRIT DECLARES OPPOSITION TO SPECIAL SESSION**

BK040529 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday declared opposition to the opening of an extraordinary House session while leader of Chat Thai Party Maj Gen Praman Adireksan denied knowledge of such move reportedly initiated by a leading member of his party.

"I don't think it (opening of special House session) is appropriate. There is still time. I see no reason why we have to hurry," M.R. Khukrit told reporters after visiting Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Phra Mongkutkao Hospital.

He said the term of the present Parliament will cover until 1987 and any constitutional amendment could be done during its ordinary session in the future.

"If the Parliament is opened for an extraordinary session now, we would simply be accelerating its dissolution," he said and jokingly added: "I am too lazy to go on any election campaign."

M.R. Khukrit was commenting on a press report that a pro-army political faction was trying to initiate a reopening of an extraordinary House session to push through a constitutional amendment to enable government officials to hold Cabinet portfolios.

CSO: 4200/39

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON COMING U.S. AIRCRAFT SHOW

BK010219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Northrop Company has brought two F-20 Tiger Shark jet-fighters into the country and will arrange for the sophisticated aircrafts to stage demonstration flights for senior officials of the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] this week, a senior RTAF official told THE NATION last night.

Air Force Chief-of-Staff Somphon Burutratphan said that the demonstration flights were expected to take place on Wednesday and Thursday.

The two Tiger Shark interceptors are now parked at the Sixth Air Wing base at Don Muang, he said.

Northrop initially scheduled the demonstration flights for September 28, but the show has been postponed till this week because of some "technical problems," according to the RTAF chief-of-staff.

He said the demonstration flights would not affect the decision by the RTAF to purchase F-16 jet-fighters, one of the world's most advanced combat aircraft, from the United States. Northrop has been competing for a multi-million-baht deal with the RTAF, hoping that the deal will lead to more orders for the F-20 jet-fighters, whose production has not started for lack of orders from other countries.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Somphon said the RTAF was waiting for U.S. Congressional approval for the Thai request for the purchase of a squadron of F-16 General Dynamic aircraft, whose sales to foreign countries are restricted for fear that the high technology could leak to the rival countries of the United States.

It is understood that the United States fears that the sales of the sophisticated fighters to Thailand may intensify the arms race in the region, but Washington also wants to maintain good relations with Bangkok.

The RTAF chief-of-staff said that the decision on the Thai bid for the deal with General Dynamics was expected before next March.

He said that despite the determination of the RTAF to acquire the F-16 fighters, the demonstration flights to be organized by Northrop should be useful to senior Thai officials.

"Tiger Sharks are also sophisticated and the demonstration will give us new knowledge and deeper insight on the development of combat aircraft," he added.

CSO: 4200/39

CHAWALIT, PHICHIT ABSENT FROM ARMY CLASS REUNION

BK010315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] About 100 officers from Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy's Class 5, the Naval Officers College and Air Force Academy held a reunion at a Bangkok hotel last night in what was seen as a show of unity.

The reunion was presided over by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamleng-ek, but absent were Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and First Army Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

Attending the event were Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Niphon Sirithon, Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Somphon Burutratphan, Air Force Deputy Commander-in-Chief ACM Chakon Thattanon, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak and Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon.

Class 5 leader and director of Army Operations Maj-Gen Suchinda Khraprayun said last night the event was merely an ordinary social gathering in honour of those promoted in the recent annual reshuffle.

He further said that most of those from the Naval Officers College and the Air Force Academy were close to Class 5.

Beneath the facade of a social gathering, an observer said the event had political significance in that it showed that the Class 5 officers had wide support in the two other services.

There are 24 major-generals among Class 5 graduates.

CSO: 4200/39

NATION REVIEW EDITORIAL ON PREM'S ILLNESS

BK030359 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Cool Heads Must Prevail Over Prime Minister's Health"]

[Text] While we wish Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon a speedy recovery from his hospital bed, we would also like all parties concerned to watch out for possible exploitation of the situation for their political ends through undemocratic means. Now is the time to prove that cool heads and rational thinking must prevail and that we should wait and see how Gen Prem will respond to treatment. Any attempt to create political confusion at this time will only add more confusion to the national scene. And that's the last thing we would like to witness at this time.

The show must go on, and there should be no doubt that the cabinet must be able to carry on the administrative task with the assistance from capable technocrats and understanding of the public. There is no reason to panic and the situation should not be blown out of proportions.

It is inevitable, of course, that people in various circles may be discussing several scenarios that might come about in the national political scenes depending on developments on the prime minister's state of health. But it must be stressed that no premature conclusions should be reached that might create an unnecessarily distorted picture. After all, what is happening now is a fact of political life and one must accept it while looking realities in the face without biases or preconceived notions.

The government must also come out with clear and regular reports on the prime minister's health so that members of the public would be spared any undesirable rumours that might come about if certain points were not clarified, creating suspicion, real or imaginary. So far, the government has appeared to keep a low profile over the matter while the Army has taken the lead to report directly to the public. We are not asking the question on who is in charge. We are simply stating that the government mustn't shy away from a vital role of bringing the correct and complete picture to the public, which is certainly wishing the prime minister speedy recovery and would be against any attempt to take advantage of the fluid situation.

CSO: 4200/39

EDITORIAL ON ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT ON PREM'S ILLNESS

BK021042 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Prime Minister's Illness"]

[Text] The announcement issued by the Army Operations Center on the illness of the prime minister and defense minister, broadcast on radio and television on 30 September, created fright, concern, and doubts about the truth of the matter among the people.

The people's fright and concern were caused by the fact that the prime minister had just returned from an examination of his heart problems and rest abroad. His arrival statement on 26 September brought relief to the people who love the prime minister. However, he suddenly had to enter a hospital as a result of blood vessel blockage in his lung, which is a more serious ailment than his recent bouts with the cold and heart complications.

Because the prime minister was admitted to Phra Mongkutkao Hospital of the Army Medical Department, the appointment of a 17-member medical committee headed by Major General Atsawin Thephakham is not a surprise. The announcement on Prem's illness issued by the army operations center can also be viewed as a well-intentioned act on the part of the army in wanting the public to be informed as quickly as possible.

The prime minister is the chief of the administrative branch and the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office are responsible for affairs of the prime minister. Although the announcement by the Army Operations Center is well intended, the center is not the unit directly responsible. This could lead to a misunderstanding that the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office have no information about the prime minister's illness and that they are in the same position as the people in general in that they have to rely on the Army Operations Center for reports on Prem's condition. This is what creates concern and speculation: that there is a political tinge to Prem's illness, which could be either a Constitutional amendment move or a move to extend government service of some individuals.

As a period of urgency in reporting Prem's illness has passed, the army, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, and the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office

should coordinate their work. The Army Operations Center and the army should return the reporting duty to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office for the sake of proper procedure and understanding and in order to allay any political suspicion that might negate the army's good intention.

CSO: 4207/2

PREM TO BE ALLOWED 'BRIEF EXERCISE' IN HOSPITAL

BK060058 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The condition of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has improved and he will be allowed to leave his bed for a brief exercise in his hospital room next Saturday, government spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri said yesterday.

He said intravenous feeding, mixed with medicine to stimulate the flow of blood, would, however, still be necessary for the premier in the next few days.

The premier has said that he wanted to leave the bed and doctors said he would be allowed later on to walk briefly in the room but "it will take a while because doctors were afraid that it would affect the inflammation on the lining of his lung," Trairong said.

The spokesman said he received the latest report from doctors yesterday which said the premier did not have any fever and the volume of oxygen in his blood has returned to normal.

The volume of oxygen given the premier was reduced from 10 litres per minute on the first day he was admitted to the hospital (last Saturday night) to only three litres per minute, he added.

He said the premier could eat quite a lot but doctors said he still had to eat more.

The food has been sent from the premier's Sisao residence while the Royal Household Bureau also delivered food such as wanton soup, meat, fried potatoes and grapes to the premier, Trairong said.

He said Her Majesty the Queen had been concerned about the premier and had assigned her lady-in-waiting to check with the hospital several times a day.

He said he was also told by the premier's aide, Lt Col Phairot Phanitsamai, that Gen Prem had instructed officials concerned to see to it that not only senior officials but also other visitors were given the chance to sign in the visitors' book.

Public Health Minister Marut Bunnak said he had the chance to visit the prime minister yesterday but only through a glass window.

He said he was briefed by the team of doctors attending the premier that his condition had improved satisfactorily and "all the doctors smiled happily during the briefing."

Deputy Army Spokesman Col Anuson Kritsanasareni said the panel of doctors had informed him that the function of the premier's breathing and lung had improved.

Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut visited the premier again yesterday and said he should be back home soon.

Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun also visited the premier for about 10 minutes yesterday afternoon. Several senior officials, cabinet members, lawmakers, students and people continued pouring into the Maha Wachiralongkon Building of Phra Mongkutkla Hospital yesterday to visit the premier.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who visited Gen Prem at 9:25 pm last night said the premier would possibly have to remain in the hospital for a while despite his improving condition.

CSO: 4200/39

EDITORIAL APPLAUDS ATHIT'S COMMENT ON MINISTERS

BK301104 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Supreme Commander's Statement"]

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander, army commander, and director of the Capital Security Command, addressed the seminar on national security of lecturers and officials of the State University Bureau at Phatthaya on the afternoon of 25 September. His statement was noteworthy in that he said that if he had the power he would have dismissed quite a few ministers already.

Gen Athit's utterance has probably caused some concern for some ministers who have come to power under General Prem Tinsulanon's protection and irritated the people as well as the cabinet members themselves by using their posts and power wrongly.

It is unfortunate that Gen Athit made this statement when the prime minister was out of the country. However, it is believed that the prime minister has heard about it since returning home.

As a matter of fact, the political term cabinet reshuffle, which means to change members of the cabinet, refers to a not unusual practice under the democratic administrative system. The prime minister is empowered by the Constitution to do this.

The present cabinet is over a year old now. It was appointed on 7 May 1983. During this period, the prime minister might not have seen the vulnerabilities of some ministers or he might have pretended not to see their weaknesses. However, the majority of the people have witnessed the performances of those ministers and the mistakes they made. The people have no legal right to do anything. They will have to wait until the prime minister finds the situation intolerable and decides to do something.

We deem it appropriate that the prime minister consider this matter. We are eager to hear the prime minister say that he wants to serve the wishes of the people when he returns from abroad.

Only a few ministers make the people feel that a cabinet reshuffle is needed. Those who know that they cannot serve the people's interests or satisfy the people should consider resignation. They should not wait until the prime minister has to use his constitutional power to rearrange his cabinet.

We want to see our ministers show their political spirit.

We maintain that the supreme commander was sincere and honest when he made the statement, which can also serve as a warning for the prime minister and his cabinet members and indicates his good wishes for the prime minister.

CSO: 4207/2

BANGKOK POST ON LAO REACTION TO SITTHI'S OFFER

BK050315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Hidden Motives Lie Behind Lao UN Move"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is to be congratulated for using the United Nations forum for the purpose for which it was originally intended. Instead of using the occasion of his annual speech to the world body to launch a propaganda broadside, he took a conciliatory tone and made a grand gesture aimed at easing the present tension with Laos over the three disputed border villages.

The decision to remove the Thai military presence from the area does not mean that Thailand has, in any way, relinquished its sovereignty over the villages, but is a show of good faith intended to put an end to months of meaningless rhetoric and pave the way for negotiations to resolve the dispute to everyone's satisfaction. It is as simple as that and yet the Lao response to this good-will gesture has been one of vituperation, obstructionism and double-talk. Instead of showing a willingness to cooperate in efforts to defuse the dispute and restore the traditionally friendly relations between our two countries, the Laotian authorities have chosen to escalate the matter by referring it to the UN Security Council which is under the current chairmanship of socialist Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, a country with warm relations with the Soviet Union and whose pro-Cuban leader has just returned from a visit to North Korea.

It is unlikely that this attempt to reap political capital and distort Thailand's international image wholly originated and was coordinated from the halls of power in Vientiane. We are friends and when friends fall out, as they sometimes do, it should only be a temporary matter, with both sides eager to forgive and forget. This has governed our relations in the past.

The problem is that Southeast Asian communist states are known to frequently act as proxies to achieve ends desired by a dominant neighbour or superpower and the tabling of this minor border dispute before the highest council of the United Nations is highly significant. Thailand has an excellent chance of winning a seat on the UN Security Council and has amassed considerable support. Mongolia, the rival candidate, is strongly backed by the Soviet Union and those countries within its sphere of influence such as Vietnam and the

other Indochinese states. We believe that the timing of the move to involve the Security Council in the affair is more than a coincidence. A vote deciding in favour of either Thailand or Mongolia is expected within the next month and one does not need a crystal ball to assess the motivations of those mounting a crude smear campaign against Thailand in the Security Council at this particular time. A vote is also due shortly on the question of Kampuchea's diplomatic representation at the UN and Thailand is well known as a supporter of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition, which holds the sea.

The reaction by Laos to Marshal Sitthi's show of good faith saddens rather than angers us because it represents power politics in its crudest, nastiest and most negative form. It rebounds on those responsible because it suggests that the Laotian Government is ceasing to be the master of its own destiny.

CSO: 4200/39

DETAILS OF RTN SHIP CONSTRUCTION BIDDING PROCESS

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 19 Aug 84 p 7

[Article: "Ital-Thai-Koliathakhoma Warship Bidding: Something Fishy in the Navy"]

[Text] This concerns the Navy bidding case which was opened on 15 Mar to hire various domestic and foreign companies to construct a large amphibious troop landing ship. These companies were to propose the design, price and desired characteristics for the ship. It was not specified whether the construction site would be inside the country or abroad. Nine companies joined in proposing a total of 13 designs and prices. Of them, one company would build the ship inside the country, five abroad and three would combine the work here and abroad.

The Navy aimed for a uniquely designed large amphibious troop landing ship by setting specs requiring that it be capable of transporting troops or tanks and also vehicles and be able to land on beaches with a slope of 1 by 30. It also must be capable of transporting soldiers for quick strikes on water and in the air and of acting as a command ship. Along with this, it must have a water displacement of 2000 tons when empty and 4000 tons when full, be not less than 100 meters long nor more than 15.5 meters wide and not draw more than 3.5 meters when fully loaded.

After the selection commission opened the sealed bids and reviewed the technical proposals, the winner appeared to be the Koliathakhoma Samsung Company of Korea, which proposed a ship design similar to U.S. ships built in South Korea; it received a top, 100 percent rating for its technical aspects. There was also the Ital-Thai Marine Company, which belongs to Dr Chaiyut Karnasut, MD, a businessman, who has won the bidding for a broad range of major projects.

In addition, the ship design that the Koliathakhoma Company proposed is for a top quality modern model with service qualities in use by navies around the world, especially in Thailand. Both its construction materials and the procedures for strategically employing the ship are already familiar to the officers and crews of the RTN.

That way, employing the ship in the various tasks of its administrators coincides with existing knowledge, capabilities and expertise, so that it would not be necessary to retrain the officials in charge, the officers or the crews of

The new ship. Such restraining might create confusion and would be a continuous waste of money and time every time the persons in charge changed, similar to when a new ship design is used.

At this point, if quality is considered, the Koliathakhoma Company surely had an advantage compared with the other companies--even the foreign companies--because it was able to propose the features required by the Navy and necessary to support the existing situation.

After preliminary considerations, the ship selection committee again considered the ship designs along with their prices and ship construction times. The Koliathakhoma Company then proposed the lowest price of 343,445,000 baht and the company specified that it would deduct another 1 percent from the price, because it had received a tax exemption, which when figured in would work out to a price of a bit more than 340 million baht. Meanwhile, the Ital-Thai Marine Company proposed a price of 495,486,000 baht, so the price [offered by the Koliathakhoma Company] was 119 million baht cheaper. Both of these prices were overall prices in line with the 1978 regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister. Under normal circumstances, the management of the Koliathakhoma Company believed that even if there were several additional rounds of bargaining to reduce the price, no company would be able to underbid their price because it was already much lower than the average price.

But afterwards, it developed that in comparing the prices, there was a recommendation to increase by 15 percent the prices of those companies that would build the ship abroad over those for building the ship inside the country, in order to promote the domestic shipbuilding industry.

Later, the chairman of the ship selection commission called in the management of the Koliathakhoma Company to request them to lower the price, but the company executives could not decide how much the price should be reduced because they had to first consult with the parent company in Korea. During the first round, the company had believed that it was certain to be selected, so it decided to reduce the price by another 2,305,000 baht. Consequently, the price was now 337.7 million baht, and the company [said that] it would reduce the price further after the parent company replied.

Nevertheless, on that very same day, the chairman of the commission called in the Ital-Thai Marine Company to bargain over the price. Apparently, the management of the Ital-Thai Marine Company came prepared to immediately reduce its price by 74 million baht, down to just 385 million baht. Consequently, when the 15 percent surcharge for promoting domestic industry was calculated in, Ital-Thai('s price) was higher than the Koliathakhoma Company's by only 3.3 million baht, compared to the [original] higher difference of 119 million baht.

Meanwhile, the South Korean government sent a letter through its embassy in Thailand to inform the Navy that if it intended to buy the ship directly from them, then the price would be only 331.1 million baht, or 6.6 million baht cheaper than the Koliathakhoma Company's price. Admiral Praphanh Chanthavirat, commander of the Navy, replied that he would consider this matter.

[He said that] if the Navy were to take into account the price proposed by the Korean government and apply the 15 percent surcharge to it, that the price of building the ship in Korea would be 4.2 million baht cheaper than that bid by the Ital-Thai Marine Company. But the Navy did not take this proposal into consideration.

When it is like this, if the Navy with its large amphibious ship selection commission lets the Ital-Thai Marine Company win the bidding, then it must pay an additional 5 million baht in construction costs for an inferior ship. In addition, the shipyards inside the country still are not ready to take on such a job because tools and equipment are inadequate, so it will take a longer time to build the ship; this conflicts with the principles of the cabinet.

Even though the government has a policy of promoting investment by having Thai companies invest in setting up industrial businesses, the truth is that conditions are not ready and it might unreasonably waste budgeted funds at a time when the economic situation is critical. Consequently, this matter should be considered carefully.

It appears that this matter will certainly bring some unfavorable developments, because in line with the offer and price proposed by the Koliathakhoma Company, its proposal should have been more favored for good reasons than having the Ital-Thai Marine Company win the bidding because of the special advantages that it received; it should have been worth much more than that.

Nevertheless, Mr Yong Chu Kim, the general manager of the Samsung Koliathakhoma Company, has already sent a letter to Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief, so now the matter rests with General Athit for his consideration as to what would be most advantageous for the country.

When companies make proposals to our advantage that we do not accept, but instead accept those of companies that offer less advantage....

....when it is like this and we say that nothing is fishy, no one at all will believe it.

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CSO: 4207/199

THAILAND

FOURTH ARMY REGION OFFICIAL ON MUSLIM RELATIONS

BK300352 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Army Region is trying to foster a better understanding among southern local government officials of a Muslim religious movement known as Dawah.

Maj-Gen Panya Singsakda, deputy commanding general of the Fourth Army Region, told the BANGKOK POST that some local authorities in the south were suspicious of the movement fearing that it could be used as a front to foment divisiveness between Muslims and Buddhists.

He said Dawah was purely a religious movement aimed at instilling Islamic teachings among the Muslims. Several Dawah gatherings were held in the past few years in a number of southern-most provinces.

The last gathering took place at the Sirinthon barracks in Pattani Province early this year during which several thousand Muslims participated.

Maj-Gen Panya said so far there had been no problems as the gatherings were held within the framework of the law.

However, he said, some officials still viewed the gatherings with suspicion and stressed the need to improve the understanding among local officials towards the Dawah movement.

Meanwhile, Yusuf Khan, a respected Muslim leader, welcomed the army's move to eliminate misunderstanding towards the movement and noted that suspicion was fostered by misunderstanding.

He emphasised that there was no ulterior motive behind the gatherings held by the Dawah movement.

CSO: 4200/39

BRIEFS

**ATHIT MISQUOTED**--In connection with Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek's remarks at a seminar of university instructors on national security at Phatthaya that "if he had the power he would remove several cabinet members," Sawat Khamprakop, minister attached to the prime minister's office, said Gen Athit told him during a recent conversation that Athit never made such a statement. Sawat quoted Athit as saying making such a statement would be bad manners and damaging; he does not even dare thing about it. Athit said he has never meddled in affairs of the government; his statement must have been misquoted. [Text] [Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 27 Sep 84 p 16]

**CABINET FUNCTIONING**--The prime minister's illness, which doctors said might require about 1 month of treatment, will not pose any problem in the Cabinet's administration of the country because there are already officials responsible for various matters and thus there is no need to wait for the prime minister's decisions. Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, the acting prime minister, pointed this out to newsmen this morning. Prachuap said the Cabinet has carried out its work effectively ever since the prime minister left for abroad, became ill, and entered the hospital for treatment. Thus far, there has been no administrative problems or backlog of work. Work in the various ministries is under the responsibility of the respective ministers. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said although the prime minister is ill, deputy prime ministers and other ministers are carrying out their administrative duties and can issue instructions. For this reason, government stability should not be affected in any way. Everyone should take into consideration the prime minister's condition and refrain from activities which would mentally affect him. The prime minister should be able to return to work before too long. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Oct 84]

**SAP CHIEF VISITS PREM**--M.R. Khukrit Pramot, leader of the Social Action Party, visited Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon this morning at Phra Hongkutkao Hospital. He spent a short time with the prime minister. Shortly afterwards, Major General Praman Adireksan, leader of Chat Thai Party, also called at the hospital but did not meet the prime minister personally because he did not want to disturb him. He signed the visitors book. Khukrit informed newsmen afterward that the prime minister appeared to look better. He said the prime minister was not being given anything intravenously, and he was informed by the doctors that the prime minister will not require oxygen to aid his breathing

by this afternoon. Khukrit said that the prime minister's condition is not a cause for concern and that he spent only a short time with the prime minister because he did not want to disturb his rest. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Oct 84]

QUEEN'S CONCERN FOR PREM--During an unofficial meeting with newsmen yesterday, Prime Minister's Office Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri said he was informed by both civilian and army doctors that from 4 to 5 October, the prime minister had no fever at all. There was a very good level of oxygen in his blood which indicated the normal functioning of his lung. Trairong disclosed that in addition to food from the premier's Si Sao Thewet residence, the prime minister also had food sent from "the palace." The palace yesterday sent shrimp wonton soup, 3-color meat, potato chips, and grapes to the hospital. The food was beautifully arranged. The prime minister sampled every dish but he could not finish them all. Her majesty the queen graciously assigned her personal secretary to inquire about the prime minister's condition several times a day. [Excerpts] [Bangkok SIAN RAT in Thai 6 Oct 84 pp 1, 2]

ASEAN SODA ASH PLANT PROJECT--The ASEAN project to set up a soda ash plant in Thailand has been revitalized as a result of a study which said that it should be implemented. The study, undertaken by Unico International Corp of Japan and Thailand's leading glass maker Thai Asahi Group, recommends that the planned production of soda ash be scaled down from 400,000 tons a year to 300,000 tons in order to make the project economically viable. The study said investment should also be trimmed from \$318 million to \$267 million as a result of the decrease in the planned production while the rate of return after taxation will jump to 13.2 percent from 12.9 percent. Industry Minister Op Wasurat said he will submit the study to the Council of Economic Ministers for consideration some time next month so that the project could be finally implemented after years-long delay. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Sep 84]

NEW UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE--The cabinet yesterday acknowledged the following: The Foreign Affairs Ministry's report that the new representative for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to be stationed in Thailand will be Mr Gerald Walzer. Mr Walzer, an Austrian, will take over from Mr Jacques Terlin who is to take up a new position at the UNHCR's headquarters. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 2 BK]

BUNTHENG TO CHILE, ARGENTINA, FRANCE--Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat and a team of seven high-ranking officials left Bangkok last night for a two-week visit to Chile, Argentina and France to seek better economic ties with those countries, a Government House official said this morning. Buntheng will also discuss social and high technology issues with leaders of those nations. The delegation will return to Bangkok on October 14. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Oct 84 p 3]

CSO: 4200/39

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARRESTS MADE FOR UNLAWFUL TRANSPORT OF GOODS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Ch.M.: "Overloaded Vehicles"]

[Text] It is easy to pick out overloaded vehicles: the springs are flattened, the chassis is licking the ground, and the tires are about to burst. But there are some overloaded vehicles that no one would know about without a search. These are vehicles carrying tax evasion items and "high demand" items not declared on the invoice of the transport contract. The weight of these items does not make the vehicle much heavier, but their value is considerable.

The market search and control unit of the 3d Precinct recently arrested Nguyen Van Thi, a resident of Da Nang, as the owner of 1,051 kg of dried ginger transported on Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street. Inspection revealed, in addition to an upper layer of ginger, a lower layer of "overloaded" goods, including 112 kg of beef fat, 14 kg of nylon netting, and 10 kg of freight twine. These are not production-support items, but the subject claimed that they were being transported from Binh Thanh to Che Lon for sale.

Two-wheel vehicles are often engaged in "overloaded" transport. In Thu Duc, the market management board, after conducting careful surveillance, stopped a two-wheel Honda coming into the city from the suburbs. At first sight, they looked like a husband and wife couple out cooling off after a hot summer day. But a search revealed 10 kg of coffee hidden in the sides of the vehicle, under the fenders, and even in the empty gas tank. Hidden in the pockets of their clothing were 35 more kg of coffee.

In only one week of April, 1983, many such "overloaded" vehicles were stopped; there were 10 cases of transporting textiles, with a total quantity of 2,716 square meters, in Tan Binh District, and 1 case of transporting 853 kg of peanuts and 315 kg of mung beans in Cu Chi District. In the 5th Precinct there was an arrest for transporting 1 ton of seeds.

There are many other cases of "overloaded" vehicles still being investigated and dealt with.

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CSO: 4209/420

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE RESCUE CHILDREN SOLD INTO SLAVERY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by T.H.: "Tan Binh Criminal Police Unit Recovers Six More Children Kidnapped and Sold in Lam Dong"]

[Text] (SGCP)--After quickly following, investigating, arresting the suspects, and finding, in Subward 2 of Tan Binh Ward, the girl, Nguyen Thi Thao Van, kidnapped by Nguyen Thi Huong and Vu Thi Hien and sold to a minority family with few members in Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province, cadres and troops of the Tan Binh Criminal Investigations Police Unit resolutely fought crime and uncovered clues in many cases of kidnapping city youngsters and transporting them to highland villages in Lam Dong Province for sale there.

In 4 days, from 19 to 26 June 1984, a team of cadres and troops led directly by the unit commander, Captain Vo Tan Tanh, with willing cooperation from the public security forces of Lam Dong Province and Duc Trong District and the citizens of the hamlets of Tung Nghia and Phu Hoi Villages, located six youngsters ranging in age from 5 to 10 years who had been kidnapped by Nguyen Thi Huong and her mother-in-law, Vu Thi Hien, and sold in 1980 to gather paddy and flax.

Dang Van Tien (who has a second name of Luu) was kidnapped in 1980, but Hien and Huong did not sell him, because he was a boy--minority people in these villages have a matriarchal society, so they only buy girls to carry on the family name. He was almost drowned by the two kidnappers, but was spared when an ethnic Vietnamese family in Hien's hamlet in Duc Trong asked to take him home. They took care of him until now.

Tien and the five girls had forgotten their identities and their parents and all had new names following the customs of the minority people. The children were kidnapped by Hien and Huong in crowded places, like Ben Thanh Market, Cau Muoi Market, or Dai Nam movie theater.

The public security office of Tan Binh District is presently keeping and taking care of the children. The family of Tien and families of any children lost since about 1980 can contact the Tan Binh public security office to look for their children.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ROLE OF AMERICAN LIFESTYLE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jul 84 pp 25-26, 28

[Article by Bui Dang Duy: "The Psychological War and Bourgeois Propaganda Regarding Lifestyle"]

[Excerpts] In the struggle between the two world social systems, between socialism and capitalism, imperialism employs a very dangerous tool, psychological warfare, which includes a means of propaganda that is called sociological propaganda in the West.

This form of propaganda is not only used by the imperialists to monopolize the thinking of the masses within their countries, but is also an export product used to establish their position of moral dominance in the world, especially to impose neo-colonialism upon the developing countries.

During the rule of the U.S.-puppet regime in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys made the fullest possible use of these insidious propaganda ploys. And, today, in order to oppose and undermine our country's revolution, the "various types of reactionary, decadent culture being surreptitiously sent into our country by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys from foreign countries"(1) continue to be based on this means of propaganda.

#### Bourgeois Propaganda and Lifestyle

Bourgeois sociological propaganda differs from their other traditional means of propaganda in that it presents, in a seemingly objective fashion, a lifestyle through films, theatrical art, books and magazines, through the advertising of products and social services and even through social subsidies, welfare services and so forth. Bourgeois propaganda presents scenes of a life filled with conveniences as though it were universal in the West. When presenting this lifestyle, bourgeois propaganda puts on an "apolitical" face and adopts a benign air, as a result of which the viewer or listener does not get the impression that they are the target of someone's propaganda. It is in this way that sociological propaganda permeates people as though it were something from the surrounding atmosphere, something resulting from everyday experience and habits. The result is that the person being propagandized

consciously accepts the new standards of evaluation that are sought through sociological propaganda.

By this clever method, sociological propaganda "educates" without teaching or instructing as is done in educational science. To the contrary, to get people to accept one ideology or another or criticize this or that phenomenon, bourgeois sociological propaganda affects the awareness of man through captivating examples, illustrations of a style of behavior or a clothing "fashion."

Anti-communist propaganda employs sociological propaganda as a tool of psychological warfare. Because, by awakening ethnic prejudices, religious prejudices and such base emotions of man as jealousy, vanity, lust and fear, it leads people to indifference, to weariness and, one step further, to political opposition, that is, it disarms the masses of all their spiritual weapons. Thus, sociological propaganda does not openly set a political objective for itself, only presents a lifestyle, a culture. However, by molding tastes and habits, it creates a corresponding psychological atmosphere conducive to changing the political views of each individual without having to directly "indoctrinate" anyone in these views. This propaganda's apolitical approach is politics concealed in a sophisticated fashion, consequently, it is even more dangerous.

The "benign" nature and the slow penetration of bourgeois sociological propaganda have a longer impact and leave longer impressions than any other anti-communist "brain washing" technique.

Moreover, the danger of bourgeois sociological propaganda also lies in the fact that its main target is youths, because, the suggestive nature, the imagery and even the "physiology" of this propaganda stimulate reactions by youths more readily than they do among persons who have an established world view and complex views on life.

The black wave of "youth music" that inundated a number of places in the South in mid-1981 was a type of sociological propaganda and was aimed at the target mentioned above. Language that sounds "meek" and "apolitical" but which the enemy hopes will erupt into a "spiritual revolt" cannot be given light attention.

The Beijing expansionists' establishment of "Ying and Yang markets," which have now become commonplace, at which they sell various goods, distribute pictures of beautiful Chinese girls without captions of any kind and then urge their customers to strip the bark and dig up anise plants, remove the eyes and hooves from buffalo and so forth to exchange them for goods is not only an attempt to sabotage our economy, but also an attempt to introduce a lifestyle and speak a language of "products and goods" in place of their usual shrill rhetoric.

The similarity of the actions of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists prove that whenever their prestige declines and they no longer

have the strength to compete on the level of theory, all reactionary powers look to psychological warfare propaganda methods and replace truth with falsehood, replace scientific consciousness with ordinary consciousness.

The lifestyle that bourgeois sociological propaganda presents is the American lifestyle.

The theorists of the U.S. imperialists have long publicly maintained that the United States is a "perfect model." When the U.S. Information Service was established, the U.S. president at that time, Eisenhower, stressed the importance of American lifestyle and culture in enabling other countries to readily understand each goal and policy of the United States.

Displaying the most virulent kind of chauvinism, the American lifestyle reflects the thinking that it is in a unique position, is sovereign over all other lifestyles.

To maintain the sovereign role of the American lifestyle and push other lifestyles into a subordinate position, U.S. ruling circles regularly mount campaigns to oppose things that are not American. This is the root cause of the anti-communism and racism that have existed in the United States for hundreds of years.

There is then no longer any gap between the psychology of supporting the United States, of considering the United States to be the model, to be the ideal and the psychology of fearing the United States and ultimately forgetting the crimes of aggression of the United States. This is the basic objective that American lifestyle propaganda seeks to achieve.

Such is the approach to the American lifestyle. However, everything that is beautiful in the lifestyle of the socialist North, of the socialist countries and the things here that are criticized or considered contrary to Marxist-Leninist ideology either become the targets of "silent" campaigns mounted by U.S. propagandists to frighten people or these ideological struggles are distorted by them as violations of "human rights," as violations of the exalted rights of "democratic society," of the "free world."

Of course, bourgeois sociological propaganda does not hope to change the value standards of man overnight. However, the danger here lies in the fact that it seeks permanent change, not temporary results. The ultimate outcome it seeks is to cause the persons toward whom its efforts are directed to not only change their values, but also to sympathize with hostile political views. Many persons who fall into the trap of American lifestyle propaganda and are force-fed the garbage of American "mass culture" either become completely anti-communist or turn into "spiritual exiles" of various shades of anarchism or nihilism and some even become anti-American and anti-puppet to some degree but, because of the utterly corrupting influence of the American lifestyle, they go beyond a political leaning and fall completely within the sphere of the enemies of the revolution.

That sociological propaganda regarding the American lifestyle has had harmful effects upon the spiritual life of our people and youths can no longer be

doubted. Today, U.S. aggressor forces have been driven from our country but their lifestyle, with all its dangerous poisons, continues, just as they planned, to linger in more than a few persons and its Americanized products still secretly and illegally circulate in many different forms. Moreover, today, in the effort to get revenge, to oppose and attack our country's revolution, the U.S. imperialists, in collaboration with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, are continuing to secretly send their fraudulent cultural values into our country, all cleverly disguised behind various forms of bourgeois sociological propaganda: letters, music tapes, books and magazines, products, utensils and so forth. Therefore, the struggle to mold the new man and establish the new culture, which includes our socialist style of life, cannot be separated from the bitter, continuous and intense struggle to sweep away the remnants of their regressive and reactionary ideology and culture, which include sociological propaganda regarding their lifestyle, a dangerous psychological warfare tool of imperialism and the other reactionary powers.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY COMMITTEE STIPULATES ECONOMIC CONTROL MEASURES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong Stipulates a Number of Measures On Improving Economic Control"]

[Text] The Haiphong Municipal VCP Committee held a meeting to study and gain a thorough understanding of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Party Central Committee, review the city's economic control and distribution and circulation activities in the past period, particularly during the first 6 months of 1984, and put forth a number of urgent measures to change economic control of the primary level in order to manifest the right of ownership, drive and creativity of the masses and solve a number of pressing problems concerning distribution and circulation and market management.

Based on having a thorough understanding of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the Municipal VCP Committee has led the echelons, sectors and primary level units in formulating a concrete action program in order to implement the resolution and manifest the initiative and creativity of the production installations and business enterprises in making plans, expanding production and guiding the operations of the sectors and echelons to support the production installations. The state-operated and collective economics have been expanded and, at the same time, socialist transformation of private industry and commerce has been accelerated.

The economic control mechanisms have been changed at the primary level in order to step up industrial and agricultural production. At the same time, leadership and guidance have been concentrated on the distribution and circulation front. The control of capital and goods from the primary level, particularly grain and foodstuffs, has been equalized and the control of five essential types of goods--grains, technical materials, pork, cloth and medicines--has been unified and [placed] in the hands of the state. The supply of adequate quantities of nine types of goods for the cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces has been ensured.

From now until the end of the year, Haiphong's action program will concentrate on the following problems: Agricultural production, particularly grain production, must be promoted and expanded, and sources of feed for livestock

must be found in order to increase the size of the swine herds quickly. Industrial production sites and surfaces must be stabilized quickly and full and effective use must be made of the capital construction investment capital for industry. The textile industry must be reorganized, and the plans for increasing Venice lace must be completed quickly. Research on new types of high-value goods must be stepped up in order to increase sources of consumer and export goods. Progress must be made in formulating 1985 plans for the primary level. State-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives must be solidified and expanded. Small commerce and market management must be improved and tied to arranging employment for people who are old enough to work. The solidification and construction of the subward echelon must be continued, and the subwards must be the level at which small industry and handicrafts production and market control is expanded and at which attention is given to the standard of living of the cadres, workers and civil servants.

Party building, security and national defense work, border support tasks and the building of a new life and the new socialist man must be strengthened. The mass organizations must be solidified. A mass emulation movement must be launched with the aim of completing the 1984 socioeconomic tasks.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CAO BANG'S PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Duong Vuong Tuong, secretary of Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee: "Improve Management, Fulfill Socioeconomic Targets Satisfactorily"]

[Text] In the past few years following the February 1979 victory over the Chinese aggressors, Cao Bang Province had to assume many tasks: overcoming the war aftermath, constantly fighting against the enemy's manifold war of destruction, defending the border areas, maintaining order and security and simultaneously endeavoring to restore and develop production and to stabilize the life of people of various nationalities in the province. In 1983, the province's economy took a new step forward. The potentials of crops and animal husbandry were determined and, in some aspects, production achievements surpassed the past record norms. Despite complex weather developments last year, agricultural production achieved 120,000 tons of grain together with an excess of 3 percent over the plan norm for soybean output. There were many good models of intensive cultivation which produced 7 to 8 tons of paddy per hectare in two cultivation seasons and nearly 3 tons of corn per hectare. Dozens of agricultural cooperatives participated in the "8-Ton Club," opening up the possibility of stepping up intensive cultivation and increasing output, and contributing to realizing the goal of self-sufficiency in grain within the provincial scope in the forthcoming years. The vigorous development of industrial crops resulted in a rapid increase in the sources of export goods. Animal husbandry continued to develop, especially among cooperative members' families. The bovine herd numbered over 160,000.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and Provincial Party Organization, in the first 6 months of 1984, the province continuously made new progress in its socioeconomic situation and its task of defending the nation and maintaining security. Positive changes were effected in party building and socioeconomic management. The correct implementation of new policies in various localities and at the grassroot level exerted a stimulant effect on production development. The 1983-84 winter-spring production season achieved a fairly good result. A number of districts fulfilled and even surpassed the grain production plan norm. Tobacco was grown on a large area and its purchase [by the state] surpassed that in the same period last year by nearly 100 tons. With the participation

of thousands of laboring peasants, armed force members, and manual and office workers, the Tung tree growing campaign in the 1983-84 winter-spring season resulted in the cultivation of nearly 4,000 hectares, with the second cultivation stage to start in the forthcoming fall. The output of all crops continued to increase and an initial step was taken to eliminate the practice of increasing output merely by expanding the cultivated area. An output of 50 to 56 quintals per hectare was obtained from wide stretches of spring rice fields and that of 70 to 76 quintals per hectare was yielded by many single plots cultivated under the product contract system. In the 1984 10th-month production season, the province will strive to achieve 30 quintals of paddy and even more per hectare. Beside planting Tung trees and tobacco and intensifying bovine raising, Cao Bang will pay attention to developing peanut cultivation to create additional sources of agricultural products for export.

Last April and May, the armed forces and people of Cao Bang closely cooperated in quickly countering many border intrusions by the Chinese troops, annihilating many mortar and artillery positions of the enemy and firmly maintaining the 314-km long frontier line. The unity between the army and people, between various nationalities and between the rear and the front was further strengthened and the armed forces and people in the border districts were determined to fight and perform production satisfactorily.

Along with a number of results obtained, there still remain shortcomings requiring solution, however. In agricultural production, the method of increasing output merely by expanding the cultivated area is still being applied, many localities are still practicing monoculture, production is still developing slowly so that it is impossible to create a large volume of agricultural products and goods, and the population is still growing rapidly. The socialist production relationships in agriculture have been strengthened slowly and a number of cooperatives not yet stabilized. The province's economy is still faced with numerous difficulties and suffers a serious imbalance in many aspects. Economic planning and management are still inadequate and no noteworthy improvement has been made in business organization. Conservative concepts still exist together with a reluctance to accept novelties, etc.

To fulfill the 1984-85 plan tasks, we will make every effort to effect continuous and obvious changes in the socioeconomic situation, to take the initiative in maintaining security and national defense, to move forward toward achieving a balance on the provincial scale between grain, food products, currency, merchandise and budget and constantly and closely to coordinate these tasks from three points of view--political, economic and national defense. We will boost the spirit of self-help for self-strengthening and of revolutionary offensive; bring into play the strength of army-people unity as well as the combined might of all echelons, sectors, organizations and citizens; develop the right to collective ownership and strengthen the responsibility system; bring about good ideological and organizational changes; launch a seething revolutionary movement among the masses; and try to improve production and business management and to get

out of the present economic state of self-supply [as published\*]. A pressing key problem is to effect a vigorous change on the agricultural forestry production front; to assign tasks rationally in order to use labor wisely and practice intensive cultivation; to consider grain production primarily important; to use productivity, quality and efficiency to assess economic activities; to exercise thrift in consumption; to carefully maintain security, to struggle against the enemy's manifold sabotage and to coordinate this struggle with the fight against negative phenomena. On the basis of a stepped-up production, merchandise and currency will be put under control, distribution and circulation improved and the market mastered. The adjustment, zoning and delineation of districts will be completed; production relationships in agriculture, small industry and handicrafts will be built and consolidated and this task linked to the building and strengthening of the district level.

We must achieve better harmony between crop cultivation and animal husbandry, quickly introduce scientific-technical advances into the production field, abolish the bad habit of destroying forests, boost the intensive cultivation of rice, corn, tobacco and soybeans, develop the cultivation of sesame and peanuts for export and rapidly increase the bovine herd.

In the 2-year period of 1984-85, Cao Bang Province will try at all costs to create a high-yield zone with an area of 15,000 hectares of rice and 5,000 hectares of corn; use all new plant strains; vigorously apply technical measures concerning intensive cultivation, water conservancy, fertilization and vegetation protection in order to achieve one-half to two-thirds of the gross grain output of 150,000 tons--a target set by the 11th Provincial Party Organization Congress. In 1985, we will try at all costs to obtain 1,500 tons of yellow tobacco, 6,000 tons of soybeans, an increase of 4 to 6 percent over the present bovine herd, an additional 20,000 hectares of Tung trees and from 2,000 to 3,000 hectares of cotton of local strains in order to meet part of our clothing needs.

Realizing the above-mentioned production targets is creating conditions for further stabilizing and improving the material and moral life of tribesmen, strengthening national defense and security, maintaining combat readiness, intensifying cultural, educational and public health activities and developing a new lifestyle.

Our party organization considers it primarily important to ensure thorough understanding of the party and state standpoint, line and policy and to elevate the sense of organization, discipline and responsibility among party organizations, cadres and party members. Continuous efforts will be exerted to carry on the movement to build wholesome, stable and strong basic party organizations, to assign party members to combat positions, to increase the managerial efficiency of the state apparatus, to develop the

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\*Translator's note: "to get out of the present economic state of self-supply"--This sounds self-contradictory since they have always urged localities, installations, etc. to achieve "self-sufficiency"/"balance" by procuring materials "by/for themselves" and "on the spot."

district and grassroots levels' right to take the initiative, to intensify the mass organizations' activities and to motivate all strata to emulate in fulfilling the set socioeconomic targets. The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party and People's Committees will continue to improve economic leadership and guidance as well as the managerial apparatuses in grassroots units, to intensify supervision over task execution, quickly to meet the grassroots level's requirements, promptly to motivate, praise and reward meritorious persons and units and rapidly to increase the number of progressive models.

The party organization and people of Cao Bang are resolved to move forward to successfully carry out the resolution of the Party's Fifth National Congress, to stand firmly on the northern front line and to build and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### SOCIOECONOMIC TARGETS UP TO 1985 SET FOR CAO BANG PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 84 p 3

#### [Text] Agriculture

--Grain output will reach 150,000 tons including 85,000 tons of paddy and 65,000 tons of corn and subsidiary food; 15,000 tons will be procured for the state.

--For industrial crops, the yellow tobacco output will be 1,500 tons (of which 1,200 will be purchased by the state).

--Soybeans will be grown on 9,000 hectares and efforts will be exerted to achieve an output of 5,400 tons (of which 3,000 will be purchased by the state).

--The ox and cow herd will number 68,480, an increase of 5 percent over 1983.

--The buffalo herd will number 100,000, an increase of 3.2 percent over 1983.

--The hog herd will number 219,000.

#### Forestry

--Each year, Tung trees will be grown on 3,000 hectares; 50,000 hectares of forests and forest land will be assigned to cooperatives, people and armed forces for management and productive business.

#### Distribution and Circulation

--1,600 tons of live weight pork and 580 tons of buffalo meat and beef will be procured for the state; 1,500 draft bovines will be provided for the lowland provinces.

--One million small bamboo trees will be exploited and 800 tons of oleaginous kernels obtained to extract oil for export.

**Culture and Social Welfare**

--The total number of students will be 151,550 including 132,000 general school pupils.

--1,169 technical cadres and workers will be trained in various localities.

--500-sickbed general hospitals will be built.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT FROM GRASSROOTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee has met to study and understand thoroughly the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, to review the managerial task in the recent past and to draw up a program of action aimed at improving economic management from basic units on up, striving to fulfill the 1984 plan and preparing for the 1985 one.

In the last months of 1984, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee will lead all echelons, sectors and basic units to concentrate on readjusting and reorganizing industrial production, especially that of consumer goods. Ha Nam Ninh considers it important to rearrange production and improve management among its spearhead industrial sectors including the textile, dyeing, machinery, building materials, waterway transportation and agricultural product and food processing ones. To improve the production units' management, the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee Standing Committee have clearly defined the responsibility of various echelons, sectors, committees and production units for formulating plans, supplying materials and delivering products with the objective of creating conditions to develop the dynamic nature of production and business installations. The province has reclassified capital construction projects, redetermined their priority order and will invest capital mostly in those key works which have the conditions to be completed at an early date and which will quickly exert their economic effect.

From now to the end of 1984, Ha Nam Ninh will try to complete the decentralization and handing over of economic management to districts and to the municipality and cities. Based on the zoning specifications, the districts, municipality and cities together with the sectors concerned will urgently guide the rearrangement and reorganization of production in basic units in order to strengthen agricultural and fishing cooperatives, state farms and forests, and other state-operated stations. Corporations at the district level will be founded and training and advanced training will be provided for district cadres, especially for enterprise and corporation directors and chief accountants who are capable of fulfilling their duties.

The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee has set forth measures to manage the market and to expand the state commercial and marketing cooperative networks, first in Nam Dinh Municipality and Ha Nam and Ninh Binh Cities.

The Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee has met to discuss measures to implement the Party Central Committee resolution.

The conference has expressed full agreement with the resolution spirit and made self-criticism about shortcomings such as uneven, weak and unsteady guidance for economic management and about the most widespread ones which are excessive centralism and bureaucracy, restrictions imposed on production and business installations and the simultaneous state of dispersion, parochialism and particularism among certain sectors, localities and installations.

The Provincial Party Committee has set forth policies and measures to improve the installations' economic management; to exploit production and business development potentials; to strenuously achieve a stable output of 7 tons of paddy per hectare; to raise the industrial and handicraft output value to 150 million dong (at fixed prices) and the export value to 400 million dong; to resolve pressing problems of distribution and circulation to meet the daily needs of cadres, workers and laborers in the province; to carry out, by one step, labor redistribution by transferring over 10,000 people each year to new economic zones for construction purposes; and to bring down the population growth rate from 1.7 percent in 1983 to 1.5 percent in 1985. Planning will be carried out from the grassroots upward and at all the three levels; planning will be coordinated with a correct use of market relationships and efforts will be made to ensure that all production and business installations can thrive and work efficiently with a high productivity and a rational income so as to improve the living conditions of cadres and workers and accumulate capital for reproduction. Enterprises will be encouraged to develop the production of various kinds of goods by procuring raw materials by themselves and forming an economic alliance with their counterparts within and outside the province. The state will sign two-way economic contracts with agricultural cooperatives. Handicraft cooperatives will implement plans by applying the method of selling raw materials and purchasing products.

Basic units will be encouraged to apply incentive economic policies in a flexible manner to step up production, distribution and circulation. Import-export activities will be improved, investments will be made in the production and supply of materials, and contractual prices will be adjusted while the production of raw materials destined for industry and handicrafts will be encouraged and the sources of export goods created. Thai Binh has debated market management measures aimed at strengthening the state trade and marketing cooperative networks, narrowing down the free market, expanding the organized one and reestablish order on the distribution and circulation front.

Concerning the cadres' and people's living conditions, the primary task is to supply them in time with enough goods in the specified quantities and to sell them, at the directed prices, some more goods for which the selling quantities are unspecified; in addition, income distribution in agricultural cooperatives will be properly guided to ensure harmony of the three interests.

The enlarged conference of the Dong Nai Provincial Party Organization Executive Committee has discussed the implementation of the Party Central Committee Plenum resolution, set forth a program of action and the tasks to be done from now to the end of 1984 and pointed out the need to overcome shortcomings in economic management, distribution and circulation, to mobilize the aggregate strength of all sectors at all levels and of the laboring people and to exploit all the province's potentials by using the might of collective ownership and of the self-sufficient spirit in order to fulfill the socioeconomic plan successfully and comprehensively. The immediate task is to classify production installations according to product categories such as wooden articles, stationery; textiles, fiber, leather; ceramics, china, pottery, glassware; building materials; transport machines; human food and animal feed; milled grain; and marine products. In the distribution and circulation field, it is necessary to manage the market uniformly and tightly right at its source, to control and eliminate illegal trade, to reform private industry and trade, urgently to broaden the socialist commercial network and extend the marketing cooperatives' servicing scope to hamlets, to organize the delivery of materials and of exchange and consumer goods to villages, to ensure the execution of two-way contracts, to step up production and to meet the consumption needs of the people.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### MEASURES FOR IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Hoang Lien Son Decide on a Number of Measures for Improving Economic Management"]

[Text] In an effort to improve the management of basic-level production units, from now until the end of 1984, Binh Tri Thien will formulate a list of the province's main products and a list of the basic-level production installations to be given preference, and the people's committee of the province will rearrange enterprises and closely guide implementation of the guidelines to broaden the authority and responsibilities of enterprises, work sites, state farms, and state forestry sites and to decentralize economic management and build the district and strengthen the district level. From now until the 1st quarter of 1985, the province will finish supplementing the programs of 11 districts, 2 cities, and 1 municipality, finish building and strengthening business corporations of districts and sectors of the province, increase cadres for districts, lay the groundwork for districts to manage corporations well, continue to strengthen and perfect the system of product contracting in agricultural cooperatives, and promote the building of marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives.

Regarding distribution and circulation, the standing committee of the province committee stressed that the critical issues now are to manage the market, control goods and money, promote production, create on-the-spot goods, emphasize joint and combined business operations and exchanging goods with sister provinces and with central sectors in order to have more materials and supplies, and promote exports in order to import more materials and supplies, and promote exports in order to import more raw materials for production. Increased management is needed in reference to products of state-operated enterprises; the goods produced by cooperatives, families of cooperative members, and individual production workers must be controlled by the state via economic contracts, purchasing methods, and pricing policies. Goods to receive management focus are grains, pork, fish, fuel, and fish sauce. Close management is to be given textiles, soap, and medicines. The trade and food sectors are to deliver goods all the way to consumers and expand service networks to ensure that subsistence money is distributed to cadres, workers, officials, and the armed forces. Special emphasis is to be placed on controlling agricultural goods, marine products, forestry products, and export goods.

The standing committee of the Binh Tri Thien Province Committee developed measures aimed at improving management practices and summarizing the experiences of progressive units on the basic level in order to spread them throughout the province and spur progress in organization and cadre work, first of all in regulating and organizing key cadres in a number of key districts and production and business installations.

Along with concentrating on doing a good job with the primary mission of food production, Nghe Tinh rearranged industrial production and small industry along the lines of industry serving agriculture, forestry, and fishing to produce many goods for consumption and export. Capital investment is being focused on production sectors that have high economic returns, like processing sugar and cigarettes. The province employed and improved a number of policies toward cane growers and tobacco growers, facilitating an increase in source of cane for the two sugar mills, Song Lam and Tan Ky. The province added to its investment policy in tobacco-growing regions in order to guarantee sources of raw materials for Vinh Cigarette Factory. Also reorganized were such sectors as machinery, crystal, earthenware goods, weaving, leather, ready-made clothing, and small industry. Concentration is on a number of basic-level installations that have been having good results, and a number of installations that have been inconsistent have been changed over to producing other goods with better results. The province has decentralized to districts, handing over the majority of the building materials production and industrial economic installations to the districts so that the districts can expand their initiative in formulating and implementing production and business plans, control products, gradually form the agro-industrial structure, and make aggressive use of the potential for export in order to import. The province has practiced thorough conservation, allocating raw materials for the production of many principal goods, giving preferential treatment to important state-operated installations that have stable conditions of production and achieve high economic results. In the immediate future, the province will invest in building and expanding Tan Ky Sugar Mill, raising productivity to 350 tons of cane pressed per day, and Vinh Cigarette Factory, with a productivity of 50 million packages a year.

The distribution and circulation sector in Nghe Tinh has had some success in controlling goods, especially grain, agricultural products, and food. Grade 3 corporations have had preliminary success in business initiatives in the service of production and life. Of course, distribution and circulation must grow strongly, with efforts made to control merchandizing completely, expand retail sales to dominate the market, and set up more service outlets for the convenience of the consumer, especially in cities, towns, and concentrated industrial areas. For the immediate future, Nghe Tinh will organize the state-operated commerce network well, strengthening the marketing cooperative. From now until 2 September, the province will strive to purchase 5,000 more tons of paddy, to promote the purchase of bonds with an additional 2,000 tons of paddy, to purchase 22,000 tons of peanuts, and to meet the plan goals for the purchase of all types of millet, sesame, red peppers, and beans.

Adhering to the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the Hoang Lien Son Province Committee laid out a program of action and

implementing measures aimed at causing effective changes in economic activities in the locality, tied to the mission of defending the Fatherland in a mountain province on the border.

Some preliminary results were attained in work to reorganize production in a number of sectors and installations in the province: the pace of production and output volume increased, materials and energy were conserved, and the number of intermediary contacts were greatly reduced. The province is now reorganizing production, forming joint agriculture-industry or forestry-industry operations, tying state farms and cooperatives and regions specializing in growing industrial crops with processing enterprises (tea-growing regions with preliminary processing or tea processing enterprises, regions where pineapples or other fruit is grown with fruits enterprises, etc.), and tying state forestry sites with sawmills and woodworking enterprises. Installations with the same products or in the same product network or on sites near each other were merged to fully exploit the productivity of machinery and equipment and worker skills and to standardize product types. Areas were divided up, and the district scope was used for deciding what crops or livestock were to be raised in that region and deciding the proper agro-industrial structure, progressing toward a time when the district can produce a portion of its own products and not depend on sales of raw materials.

As for distribution and circulation, the Hoang Lien Son Province Committee resolved to expand the purchasing network to control sources of goods, avoid a situation of "scales set up awaiting goods," and create favorable conditions for cooperatives and members of cooperatives to sell agricultural products and forestry products to the state. The network of marketing cooperatives was strengthened and developed, with marketing cooperatives organized in the center of districts in order to serve the function of large-scale purchasing of agricultural products and forestry products for sectors of the province, purchasing economic products of families, and selling products needed in daily life apart from the principal goods provided by state-operated commerce. Hoang Lien Son observed a policy of managing special products of each locality in the province, not letting private trade compete for purchases and losing them.

Over the years to come, Hoang Lien Son will encourage investment in construction of terraced fields in order to build a basis for intensive cultivation, limit to the point of stopping practices of nomadic farming and burning the wilderness, and create a firm base for increasing yields of grains and a number of other crops. The province will join downstream provinces in making investments of labor and funds in the creation of large industrial crop regions as a base for raw materials for long-term production appropriate to the economic development needs of the locality and neighboring provinces.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### THUAN HAI SOCIOECONOMIC TARGETS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 84 p 3

[Article: "Main Socioeconomic Targets of Thuan Hai to 1985"]

#### [Text] Agriculture:

Gross production of grain: 2,320,000 tons.

4,000 hectares of cotton with an output of 3,000 tons of cotton seed.

5,000 hectares of tobacco.

30,000 hectares of peaches.

Have 90 percent of peasant families earning a living collectively.

#### Animal husbandry:

Buffalos and cattle: 128,000 head.

Swine: 145,000 head

#### Forestry:

Afforest 10,000 hectares of bare hills.

Cut 15,000 cubic meters of logs each year and obtain 3,000 tons of fallen leaves.

#### Fishing:

Catch 70,000 to 80,000 tons of marine products a year.

Process 25 million liters of fish sauce.

#### Industry and small industry and handicrafts:

Industrial salt for export: 100,000 tons.

#### Cultural-social:

Enroll 80 percent of age group in Level I schools, 50 percent of age group in Level II schools.

Produce an average of 5 meters of cloth per person.

Have one in every 3.5 people in school.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

POSTED PRICES DIFFER FROM SELLING PRICES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Item by Nguyen Loc Tho, 278 Ham Tu Street, Ho Chi Minh City, in the column entitled "Lecturing Platform of the People of Saigon"]

[Text] I recently had occasion to pass through some places where rice is retailed by the private sector in Hoa Binh Market and noticed that a lot of rice was being sold by the people there. Displayed before everyone was every variety of very good paddy, each basket with a sign indicating its price. I said to myself happily, "Rice that is cheap, and good, too!"

But when I stopped to inquire, I was disturbed to learn from the merchants that, yes, there was rice at the price shown there, but there were many different kinds, and most of it was 4-9 dong higher than the price indicated. I asked, "Why? Aren't you supposed to sell at the posted price? I'm going to go and ask the management board..." In an earnest tone of voice, one of the women said, "Ask them what? Do you think they don't know?" I went on to Da Kao Market and found a similar situation--retail rice sales with false prices posted.

The prices of very many other goods are never posted, not even a false price as with rice--beef, for instance, which is nudged up every day. In spite of this, the seller prods, "Be patient and help us out." I am very confused about this situation. The seller, buyer, and even the management board all know about the posting of false prices on street after street, yet it continues!

I think that merchants should be able to regulate prices daily, even making significant changes at times, but that condition should be appropriate, should have the sympathy of the buyer, and should be under the control of the state. The five principles of management should be applied to all business sectors as a basis for getting all elements of the economy to develop for the common good. I hope that small merchants will agree to implement the principle strictly.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### CRITIQUE MADE OF SUBURBAN COOPERATIVES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by T.Q.T.: "Conference Reviews Suburban Activities: Emphasis Must Be on Changing Consumer Cooperative Methods"]

[Text] (SGGP)--On 3 July, the minicipal trade service held a conference to review the socialist trade activities in the suburbs over the recent past and to formulate missions and goals for the 1984 state plan.

The participants acknowledged that, under the inspiration of resolutions of the VCP Central Committee and of the party committee and the people's committee of the city, and with direct guidance from district and village party and government organizations, there have been some changes that rate encouragement in suburb socialist trade, which includes state-operated trade and, particularly, trade conducted by cooperatives. Business expansion has been closely tied to production services, which facilitates concentration on controlling local goods. Each year there was increased buying of such products as peanuts and sugar cane. While expanding business operations, units increased management and contended with the free market, to the entent that socialist trade seized control of the market at times with some goods--fish sauce and pork, for instance.

Retailing was improved to an important extent, providing good service to production and to on-the-spot consumption. Sales, complemented with purchases, formed a rather good two-way relationship between the state and peasants.

Of course, there are still many shortcomings with socialist trade in the suburbs. New elements in the purchasing field are not being applied quickly and widely. There has been very little progress in the effort to get the purchasing effort in control of sources of agricultural products and food on the spot, with many items, like pork and vegetables, still in low volume compared to their output. There is still poor acceptance in the suburbs for common consumer goods from the city. The state-operated trade sector has not yet set up funding for goods in order to tie buying with selling. Goods of the state-operated trade sector received by marketing cooperatives for retail sale amount to only 28 percent of the goods purchased, so people involved in production have to go into the city to shop, or buy from small merchants.

The attitude of many store attendants toward service is still poor; they do not establish good rapport with clients. Hours of operation are not yet in keeping with regulations. Mobile sales operations are not yet being arranged to offer goods for sale in remote hamlets. Sales personnel are not yet combining sales with propaganda to mobilize on-the-spot purchasing.

As for the 1984 mission, state-operated trade units and marketing cooperatives must strive to implement the resolution of the Municipal VCP Committee and people's committee and the program of action of the city's trade sector to positively promote the development of agricultural production in the suburbs. They must see to the daily life of working people, seize control of the market, and strengthen all aspects of socialist trade forces in the suburbs.

The buying goals of socialist trade in the suburbs showed a 55-percent increase this year over those of last year. State-operated trade, in addition to receiving goods from the city, should concentrate on buying large quantities of such local produce as pork, vegetables, sugar, and beans.

Sales objectives were raised 62 percent over those of 1983. Retail sales increased 75 percent in six suburban districts. The cooperative trade organization tried to see that it provided 50 percent of the consumer goods needed by village citizens--the goal for one family for 1 year of implementation was 1 kg of pork, 1 kg of dried fish, 2 liters of fish sauce, 100 grams of flour, 5 kg of soap, and 2 kg of salt. Business must be stepped up with such industrial products as family-use items, textiles, ready-made clothing, school supplies, and study materials. Sales must be increased, particularly in reference to farm implements such as hoes, shovels, sickles, vegetable spreaders, fertilizers, irrigation buckets and ropes, leaves for house construction, and cement for building stables. In short, efforts must be made to make the value of production-support items at least 15 percent of total sales.

After approving the concrete measures described above, the conference discussed strengthening socialist trade management machinery in suburbs that are still weak. They also discussed stressing the importance of training cadre and personnel ranks. Regarding improvements, the state-operated sector is responsible for overseeing small merchants doing business on the level of district markets, and marketing cooperatives are responsible for supervising them on the village level.

In a statement at the conference, Comrade Nguyen Vo Danh, deputy chairman of the municipal people's committee, stressed the importance of the suburbs generally and of suburban trade in particular vis-a-vis production and life in the city. He reminded participants that the trade sector should be bold in its methods, especially the marketing cooperatives in the suburbs, should aggressively and with initiative expand forms of cooperative operation among urban districts and suburban districts, and should educate, organize, and use small merchants in many ways and deal with them in order to make use of

their capital and skills. That should be the basis on which they should improve and organize the marketplace. Socialist trade forces should strive to control a large portion of the agricultural products and produce of the suburbs. He proposed a number of problems to overcoming obstacles regarding capital and cash for building business and expanding cooperation between the city and the suburbs. He also proposed that units should pay more attention to many commonly used items, as well as the main ones, that are needed by rural people for daily life.

Comrade Vo Tran Chi, head of the rural subcommittee of the Municipal VCP Committee, reminded the conference that the trade sector should basically complete the job of improving suburban trade before 30 April 1985. To improve it well will require good business, and then contact with, organization of, and regulation of the private market. Good business means providing good guarantees for production and life, and trade units in the suburbs should consider that the goal which they should try ceaselessly to surpass is to provide whatever percentage they can of those goods needed by the people.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### THUAN HAI PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC ADVANCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Van Hien, secretary of the Thuan Hai provincial VCP Committee: "Thuan Hai Exploits New Factors, Makes Effort to Hit the Socioeconomic Targets"]

[Text] Under the light of the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the party and the resolutions of the plenums of the VCP Central Committee, during the past 3 years, the party organization and people in Thuan Hai have gradually overcome delays and imbalances in production and life, manifested an integrated strength, made an effort to exploit the labor and arable land potential and striven to make new socioeconomic changes.

All-round agricultural production has been given first priority. At the same time, other tasks are to expand local industry, small industry and handicrafts, promote the production of consumer and export goods and gradually form an agro-industrial structure in the province. The urgent task is to concentrate efforts on producing grain (rice and subsidiary food crops) by using intensive cultivation and multicropping measures and expanding the area. We are actively redistributing laborers and other people in the province, giving priority to investment in water conservancy, using new varieties of rice, increasing the sources of fertilizer and determining planting schedules for each region and season. Even though there have been extended droughts and sudden floods and the annual grain growing area has not fulfilled the plans, grain yields increased from 210,000 tons in 1981 to 240,000 tons in 1983. Many excellent intensive rice cultivation models have appeared. In 1982, two districts and cities and 17 cooperatives had rice yields of 8-10 tons. In 1983, the number of cooperatives with yields of 8-10 tons doubled as compared with 1982, and a number of cooperatives had yields of 10-15 tons. This has given rise to new hopes in the intensive rice cultivation movement. Since 1980, the province has satisfied its own grain needs, contributed a portion to the state and stored reserves.

The province has gradually planned specialized cultivation zones for short-term industrial crops (tobacco, cotton and sugarcane) and long-term industrial crops (peaches, coconuts and rubber). In 1983, more than 9,000 hectares were planted in peaches and 1,000 hectares were planted in tobacco. In 1984, the tobacco area has more than doubled as compared with the same period last year. Local

cotton is being grown. It is resistant to pests and drought and the quality of the cotton fiber is good. This has generated hopes of being able to solve the cloth problem. The area planted in various types of crops for export has been expanded. The rearing of buffalo and cattle has continued to expand at a rapid pace. The buffalo and cattle herds have increased in size at an average yearly rate of 11.4 percent and 13.7 percent respectively.

With a coastline that is more than 200 km long, fishing and the rearing of marine products is one of the province's economic strengths. We are giving emphasis to solidifying and expanding the cooperativization movement in the marine products sector, building the material and technical base, increasing fishing and processing capabilities and coordinating mechanical and handicraft means. Boat engine horsepower has increased from 39,843 to 41,135 horsepower, and the number of sailboats has increased from 863 to 1,800 boats. The number of laborers who specialize in catching and processing marine products has increased from 18,694 to 21,190 people. The Phan Thiet, La Gi and Dong Hai fish sauce enterprises and the Phan Ranh and Phan Thiet refrigeration installations were built and put into operation. Applying the scientific and technical advances to fishing, the marine products sector has increased productivity and reduced fuel losses. Using 1 ton of gasoline, in 1980, 13.7 tons of marine products were caught and 3.8 tons were purchased; in 1983, 20 tons were caught and 9.3 tons were purchased. Typhoon No 9 in 1983 caused heavy losses for the fishing sector, but it was still possible to catch 72,500 tons of marine products, which exceeded the planned quota by 12,000 tons; 30,700 tons were purchased, which exceeded the planned quota by almost 8,000 tons. Export marine products exceeded the planned quota by 12 percent. One hundred hectares of brackish water ponds were built to raise shrimp for export. Eighteen million liters of fish sauce were produced, an increase of 5.3 million liters as compared with 1980. Frozen products increased 2.5 times as compared with 1981. The province established a corporation to exploit Phu Quy Island (which is more than 100 km from the mainland). It has begun to show results concerning management, purchased marine products for export and guided and improved shark hunting.

The industrial and small industry and handicrafts sectors have been solidified and expanded. Production is moving in the right direction and making full use of the raw materials on the spot and the existing labor capabilities and skills. The industrial and small industry and handicrafts networks in the province and districts have been formed according to product group. In 1983, the value of gross production, which includes small industry and handicrafts, rose 22.16 percent as compared with 1981. Salt production has exceeded the planned quota. Sixty thousand tons of industrial salt were produced, exceeding the planned quota by 10,000 tons. The building materials (cement, brick and tile) and machine industries, shipbuilding and the production of medicines all exceeded the yearly planned quotas and more [produced] than in previous years.

The export value increased 1.3 times as compared with 1981. The province has imported fertilizer, gasoline, machinery, parts and equipment for the agricultural, marine products and capital construction sectors. And it has imported a number of essential consumer goods.

Distribution and circulation have been rearranged and put in better order. The purchase and control of goods, particularly agricultural goods and marine products, has been carried out well. In 1983, the amount of grain mobilized for the state tripled as compared with 1979. The amount of marine products, pork, beef and tobacco purchased in 1983 was 2.5 to 3 times greater than in 1980. The volume of goods turned over to the state in 1983 was eight times greater than in 1981. Besides that, the province has exchanged commodities with neighboring provinces. For the past 3 years, the province has had a budget and cash surplus. The commercial and industrial taxes have been adjusted in accord with the new laws. In 1983, tax collections exceeded the planned quota by more than 40 million dong and were almost five times greater than in 1981. The socialist commercial network has been solidified and expanded from the mountainous regions to the coastal regions and islands. The province has established more marine products supply and purchasing corporations, cotton corporations, tobacco corporations and oil plant corporations, guided production and managed the purchase of products. Commercial corporations, export goods purchasing stations and grain corporations have been established in the districts.

The province has guaranteed to supply goods by quantity according to the capabilities of the moment and to sell an additional number of other essential goods to the cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers. State-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives have expanded training in grain, meat, fish, fish sauce and fuel in the cities and towns and kept prices stable at the free markets.

Implementing the motto of the state and people working together, the province has built additional housing projects, schools, hospitals, public health stations, child-care centers, markets, playgrounds and clubs and improved the cultural life of the people.

Political security and social order have been maintained. There have been good changes in building the party, administration and mass organizations.

However, as compared with the capabilities and task requirements, the results scored are not very good. Agricultural expansion has been slow, weak, irregular and unsteady. Grain production has increased slowly. Subsidiary food crops have been slighted and [production] has declined. Average per capita grain quotas are low. The province does not have sufficient grain to balance things for the other economic sectors so that there can be large-scale expansion. In order to complete these important tasks, efforts must be concentrated on bringing about a uniform rate of grain production in the various areas, strengthening the building of rice areas and irrigation water so that they produce 10 tons or more per hectare throughout the year and overcoming the effects of slighting subsidiary food crops, stabilizing the area, increasing subsidiary food crops yields and raising the proportion of subsidiary food crops in the grain pattern to 25-30 percent. In 1984, we are striving to produce 270,000 tons of grain so that beginning in 1985, we will be able to satisfy our own grain needs. We are expanding the industrial crop area in order to have 30,000 hectares of tobacco, 20,000 hectares of cotton, 10,000 hectares of sugarcane, 50,000 hectares of peaches, 10,000 hectares of rubber and 20,000 hectares of coconuts by 1990. In 1984 and 1985, we will make

progress and prepare the conditions for expanding rapidly in the following years. Water conservancy is still a leading measure of decisive importance.

The industrial and small industry and handicrafts sectors have not given attention to applying the scientific and technical advances in production, and they have not improved management. There is still an excessive waste of raw materials, materials and labor. Labor productivity is low, the volume of products [produced] is small, quality is poor and production costs are high. Also, the existing sources of raw materials have not been exploited fully in order to produce additional goods. Manual occupations in agriculture have not been developed. We are making an effort to overcome these weaknesses. The province's greatest strength is the production of industrial salt. The province has expanded extraction in order to have 70,000 tons of salt for export right away and to increase this in following years. The production of building materials such as cement, bricks and tile, gravel, boulders, patterned cement bricks and coloring powder have been rearranged and reorganized in order to have an output large enough to satisfy the every-increasing building needs in the localities. As for the production of rattan and bamboo items for export and consumption, the local sources of raw materials must be controlled better in order to expand production and improve the quality of the goods.

The plans to plant the bare hills and fallow land must be further developed. The forest villages must be entrusted with managing business operations, protecting and caring for the forests, planting trees, cutting trees in a rational way and putting a stop to slash-burn practices.

Capital, materials and equipment must be concentrated on repairing boats and building new ones in order to restore the capabilities of the marine products sector to the same level as in previous years. In 1984, [the target is] to extract 70,000 tons of marine products and process 25 million liters of fish sauce, 1,000 tons of dried marine products and more than 880 tons of frozen marine products. As a joint venture with Ho Chi Minh City, the province will invest in processing new types of goods for export. And the area for raising shrimp for export will be expanded from 100 hectares to 300 hectares. Freshwater fish rearing will be expanded in Bien Lac Lake and in Tanh Linh, Ninh Hai and An Son districts. Based on stepping up production and doing everything possible to make purchases directly from the producers, large quantities of agricultural goods, marine products and handicraft items are being controlled in order to increase sources of export goods and ensure that the 1984 export value increases by more than 50 percent as compared with 1983.

On the distribution and circulation front, attention is being given to controlling goods and money. At present, the province controls almost 40 percent of the commodity products and 42 percent of the goods sold retail at the markets. We have carried on decentralization and given the districts the authority to sign contracts with organizations and producers. We have purchased goods in the districts and assigned laborers to the province's business enterprises. We have purchased assembly-produced goods in large volume. We have avoided deviations and competition in purchasing and done everything possible to ensure control of 70-80 percent of the commodity products, particularly essential consumer goods. We have resolutely kept

private commerce from trading in goods centrally controlled by the state. Resolute action has been taken to purify the ranks of the cadres and workers involved in socialist commerce, and a spirit of responsibility for supporting production and serving the people in accord with the policies and objectives has been fostered. Distribution and circulation has been tied to production. A spirit of collective ownership has been manifested and simple business thinking, corruption and the theft of goods for private commerce has been opposed. The district corporations have been solidified and expanded, and the districts have been given the power to manage the commodity funds and purchase and distribute commodities at that level [so that they can] fulfill their obligations to the state and province.

We have resolutely overcome laxness in socialist transformation, promoted the perfecting of the new production relations in agriculture and the marine products sector, promoted reform and construction and steadily striven to complete socialist transformation by 1985.

In order to ensure that the above tasks are completed well and to overcome the weaknesses and shortcomings, along with improving the management mechanism, we have given much attention to the political, ideological and organizational development of the party and to relating party building to the revolutionary movement of the masses. Above all, we have increased the understanding of the cadres and party members concerning the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths. We have raised their spirit of vigilance concerning the plots and destructive actions of the enemy, and we have raised their spirit of responsibility and improved their concept of organization and discipline in implementing the resolutions and directives of the party and the laws of the state. We have opposed conservatism and slowness to accept and apply the scientific and technical advances in production and made changes in economic management. The party organization and people in Thuan Hai are striving to bring about a profound change in the understanding and actions of the cadres, party members and people and launch an active revolutionary mass movement at the production installations. We are striving to create an integrated strength to hit the socioeconomic targets set by the party's 5th National Congress of Delegates and the 3rd Provincial Party Organization Congress.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### OPINIONS OF DIRECTORS ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SUMMARIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Improving Economic Management; 'The Directors Speak' Summarized"]

[Text] The discussion on improving economic management, in the article, "The Directors Speak," begun in NHAN DAN on 27 February 1984 and concluded in this issue, evoked widespread response from leadership cadres in enterprises on the basic level. The editorial board of NHAN DAN has received nearly a hundred expressions of opinions from enterprises on the central and local levels of various sectors, including heavy industry, light industry and the food processing industry, construction, communications and transportation, mining, and materials supply. A number of directors who did not have the ability to write articles came directly in to the editor's office and made their comments and suggestions face-to-face with those responsible for "The Directors Speak." We also received articles from many managers and economic research cadres in a number of central-level agencies. Some letters expressed appreciation for "The Directors Speak" but suggested that this article could be expanded to contain even the thoughts of managers in integrated agencies, making the discussion richer and less a "one-way communication." From collective economic cadres, we also received suggestions to initiate "The Chiefs Speak" which would publish opinions of heads of small industry and handicrafts cooperatives.

From the articles and opinions received, we can clearly see that changes in economic management are currently a very hot issue that must be resolved correctly to help stimulate production, increase socialist order in production and in distribution and circulation, and continue to engender positive socioeconomic changes. We think that there would be nothing better than to reflect broadly and fully all the opinions expressed above. We are sorry that due to the paper's space limitations, we can publish only 43 articles, which is only half the number sent in.

Following are the main ideas summarized from the discussions, including some that have been printed in the paper before and some that have not.

## I. Management Problems on the Basic Level

Directors, while aiming the main thrust of their articles at expressing their proposals for improving management, touched partially on the production and management situation over the recent past, especially the situation in enterprises, but also made reference to the situation in the echelon immediately above them in the sector and to the situation in a number of associated units.

Among the most common points made in evaluations of the situation was the fact that during 1979 and 1980 very many problems caused a serious drop in industrial production. It seemed as if every enterprise was plagued with shortages in energy, fuel supplies, and raw materials, which caused a decline in output and a long-term loss of income for workers, and many workers quit their jobs. In these circumstances, the implementation of the resolution of the 6th Plenum (4th Session) of the VCP Central Committee, Decisions 25/CP, 26/CP, 64/CP, and the forthcoming Decision 146/HDBT of the Council of Ministers, and a number of decisions of the party and state on reorganizing production and improving management had a very positive effect on production and daily life. Over the 3 years 1981-1983, the decline in industry was stopped and industrial production switched to a forward direction, gradually stabilizing in each aspect.

The salient characteristics of management were overcoming the bureaucratic methods of executive management partially, and promoting the right of ownership in production and business and the enterprise's right to financial independence to some extent. Enterprises and sectors at central and local levels made initial progress in overcoming the passive attitude of waiting and depending on higher echelons and on outside entities, developing the spirit of collective ownership and a sense of independence, and positively exploiting the "four sources of potential" for increasing production. In many basic installations, the director held discussions with workers and officials in search of positive measures to expand and develop production and business, aggressively solve problems in production and life, and help complete and surpass the goals of the state plan.

Though there were accomplishments and progress, directors of enterprises, including progressive ones, realized that these results were few compared to what could be done and compared with the needs of production, life, and export. Generally, in industrial production, labor productivity, product quality, and economic effectiveness are still low; production costs and prices are still high; wasted amounts of energy and the main materials for a product unit still surpass the amount prescribed by the state; the usable productivity of machinery and equipment is still low. Installations do not yet make the best possible use of their ready and latent capability.

Why does this situation exist? There are many objective and subjective reasons, but shortcomings and weaknesses in the management system must be mentioned among them. One group of reasons in this part considerable emphasis on objective difficulties such as shortages in supply, raw materials, and energy (which cannot be resolved immediately), or low

production levels (old machinery and equipment, a shortage of spare parts). A second group held that the ultimate cause of low production is the management system. But whether this aspect or that is emphasized, all opinions are unanimous in the insistence that weaknesses and shortcomings in the management system must be analyzed deeply as a starting point for finding ways to correct them.

Though bureaucratic executive management was overcome to some extent, it is still strong and controls many aspects of basic-level activities.

The right of ownership in production and trade and the enterprise's right to financial independence, though established, have still not been fully implemented.

Though planning was improved to some extent, it is still generally too limited and inflexible, and it is imposed from above and still does not strongly develop the creative activity of the basic level. Production planning, technical planning, and financial planning are still detached from each other.

Economic management and leverage policies, such as prices, salaries, and bonuses, have been improved step by step, but they still lack synchronization and are still insufficient to stimulate production and business.

There are also shortcomings in management organization. At many enterprises and at the echelon above enterprises, organization has not yet been consolidated and is still heavy, large, and ineffective. Many snags remain unresolved in the division of work and decentralization of management.

Because there were many unresolved impasses, basic-level units have been unable to seize the initiative in production and business and implement economic accounting in the correct meaning of the term, which is to make receipts cover expenses and increase profits on the basis of implementing the state plan and appropriate economic and technical norms. Enterprises wishing to step up production and business to any extent must "tear down the fence."

In summary, bureaucratic centralization and dispersion both exist in management.

Specific impasses mentioned by the directors included:

1. The production plan is usually approved with many high goals, but the materials supply plan does not make guarantees by type, specifications, quantity, quality, time, locations, and price. If the needs for materials are not met, the enterprise cannot correctly implement economic and business norms, nor perform price planning.
2. Materials supplied according to the plan are insufficient, forcing the enterprise that wants to implement the plan to "chase down" supplies outside the system. There, the greatest obstacle is price. In many cases, the

enterprise must buy surreptitiously, and after manufacturing the product must either make false entries in the accounts or sell the product surreptitiously if it is to make up for production costs.

3. Wages (the portion paid in cash) and bonuses are too low, causing many enterprises that want to retain workers and to encourage work to manipulate many funds to make compensation (by falsifying accounts or withdrawing products of the enterprise for internal distribution). Having wages too low (the majority above costs, especially the portion paid in kind with very-high-value compensation accounts) induced enterprises to pay little attention to conserving living labor and rationalizing labor organization.

4. Cost factors, as well as the products themselves, are not evaluated at their true value: imported raw materials are cheaper than the same material produced domestically, the price of basic materials is not as much as that of supplementary materials, basic wages are lower than bonuses and wage supplements, and byproducts and wastes are sold in the market at higher prices than the main products received from state-operated business. Such things make many computation of prices and economic effectiveness, and economic accounting itself, artificial, make investments in economic levels weak, and make it all the more difficult to develop effectiveness.

5. Profits designated for each product and each enterprise differ irrationally, which negates the effectiveness of leverages: workers in heavy industry generally and sectors producing goods for supply according to plan and according to a set price have little incentive, because the enterprise usually operates at a loss, or for only minimum profits, while business and service enterprises and enterprises manufacturing consumer goods make much higher profits.

6. The financial independence of enterprises, limited from the outset, is usually altered and restricted by the general lack of balance in the economy and because of many regulations for inspection, control, and approval set up by agencies at many levels. These unreasonable regulations provide fertile grounds for abuse, with wealthy landlords making demands of cadres and members of agencies with authority and means. In many cases, enterprises do not receive enough materials, money, and credit; they even receive insufficient funds to sell their products, but must use the enterprise's capital.

These obstacles weaken not only the economic accounts system, but also the system of state order and responsibility in production and business.

## II. Proposals for Improving Systems and Policies

From the perspective of managers on the basic level, directors made proposals for improving the management system at the basic level. Of course, there can be no management system for the basic level separate from the general economic management system. But the comprehensive improvement of economic management is a big matter, one to be decided by the central echelon, and it must be synchronized and effective for many years. The

proposals for improving the management system mainly stressed a number of key matters, such as the following:

1. The new management system should greatly increase the production and business initiative and financial independence of the enterprise, making the basic level and laborer truly develop their right to collective ownership on the basic level as the best way of exploiting the ready, latent potential of the basic level for increasing production, achieving socioeconomic development, and expanding new production relations.
2. The new management system must adhere to the principle of making planning the central issue, and that of linking planning closely with economic accounting and socialist business.
3. The new management system must direct each effort of the basic level toward the struggle to raise productivity, quality, and economic effects, considering these the highest standards by which to evaluate management effectiveness.
4. The new management system must truly create a strong capability for developing the economy, that is, spiritual capability combined with material capability, with material capability beginning with the harmonious combination of the three interests (of society, the collective, and the worker) in the aim of encouraging each basic-level installation and laborer to most fully develop his initiative, creativity, and self-responsibility, and at the same time conscientiously seek ways to overcome shortcomings in production and business.

To put it succinctly, it changed from bureaucratic, subsistence management to socialist business management.

Following are specific problems to be raised and solved regarding state-operated installations on the basic level (enterprises, joint enterprises, enterprise coalitions, and corporations):

#### 1. Planning Work

The first thing that should be implemented is the basic level's right to take the initiative in production and business.

Everyone realizes that we must stop formulating plans that are restricted, flow down from above, and tend to set goals that are high, without a scientific basis for implementation. And planning should be done from the basic level up. But how can this be done?

--One idea was that methods of planning should be improved by being made appropriate to the present capability for balance, without confusing direction and struggle goals with goals assigned to the enterprise. When a mandatory goal is received, there must be some way of balancing realities of the situation with relative certainty, whether it is a balance ensured by the state or a balance deriving from the four sources of capability.

Thus, the plan provided for installation is split into two parts: goals and guidelines. The goals are the system of guidance. The guidelines have greater latitude for initiative with the guidance goals.

--Another type of idea agreed with the one above, but emphasized that the plan of the basic level is a composite entity, formulated and balanced on the basis of the four capabilities and consisting of two parts: the basic plan, which is approved by the state and balances the main materials, and a supplemental plan, which is formulated on the basis of exploiting and balancing other resources. Both are parts of the mandatory plan.

The approved basic part of the plan is very important, but the supplemental part is the part that indicates most fully the initiative and creativity of the enterprise, so this part should receive due encouragement. Since many capabilities can only be created and discovered in the process of plan implementation, the supplemental plan cannot be recorded before everything else. So how should it be handled? If mandatory goals comprise the entire part of the supplemental plan, the enterprise would have no incentive and the local level would be excluded from increasing coordination and cooperation and pushing production. Is it not true, then, that the supplemental part of the plan should be recorded first with high profit levels, but also with profit levels appropriate to a later supplemental plan and a part for surpassing goals.

--The directors paid close attention to the system of mandatory goals. The general opinion was that this system should be improved and simplified. A number of directors held that only two types of goals are necessary: products delivered and money paid to the treasury. Most of them, however, thought that a number of goals should be retained, such as the value of goods completed, products delivered, costs cut, money paid to the treasury, and main materials issued by the state. The system of guidance goals should be used alongside that one, and, immediately thereafter, the system of economic and technical standards, which are by nature binding on the enterprise, like goals for saving labor, materials, and energy.

It must be said further that the plan of the basic level is not only a production plan, but is a combined production, technical, and finance plan.

--Taking responsibility for production planning goes hand-in-hand with taking responsibility for product distribution planning. The directors held that products must be delivered strictly according to the plan and the system established by the state, but that the formula for product distribution must be aggressive, meaning that there must not be only one distribution organization, but many different distribution organizations through signed contracts. These organizations would include materials, trade enterprise, and state-operated business agencies, and if the distribution organization does not accept an appointment, the enterprise has the right to distribute to other agencies and enterprises or to marketing cooperatives at a price agreed upon (within fixed price parameters), not raising prices arbitrarily and selling on the free market, of course.

## 2. The Enterprise's Right to Financial Independence

The right to take the initiative in production and business should not be separated from the enterprise's right to financial independence--that is, controlling its own sources of capital for doing business and production at a profit. There are a number of aspects to the enterprise's sources of capital: the state issues the initial amount; the enterprise creates its own and borrows from the bank; the ready capital of the enterprise includes economic development funds appropriated from the profits of the enterprise and depreciation. A number of enterprises that engage in exports also have foreign currency.

The directors suggested:

--The financial system of the enterprises should be improved along the lines of leaving the enterprise a portion of the capital depreciation and a suitable percentage of profits more than now so that the enterprise has the prerequisites for expanded reproduction and self-responsibility for investment.

--The way profit levels are determined should be improved so that the portion the enterprise receives depends only on the scale of production development, productivity, quality, and effectiveness of production and business and on the profits of the enterprise.

The system of state-operated business receipts should be improved so that funds collected by the treasury are stabilized, not depending on cost levels implemented each year. There should be insurance that the majority of funds acquired through price changes according to state policy accrue to the state.

--The credit system should be improved so that the enterprise draws appropriate interest on money it has deposited in the bank and has the right to use that money according to regulations. The bank should enable the enterprise to deposit money and withdraw it and should loan money for use in production and business.

## 3. Cost Accounting

To do economic accounting, it is first necessary to fully account for production expenses reflected in the product price.

--Salaries, capital depreciation, and costs of materials and fuel are the main factors of price structure. These factors must be fully accounted for, so that, through costs, the realistic situation of the product can be accurately evaluated. Costs can include expenses for scientific and technical research. Only this can truly encourage cost reduction by increasing labor productivity, improving techniques, and reducing waste through conservation practices (by improving techniques and management).

A matter that many directors discussed was that expenses still run high for administration, entertainment, contract fines, and a few losses due to

shortcomings in management. If they are included among costs, they will inflate costs and wipe out the enterprise's profits and lower the income of workers. No matter what, some way must be found to exclude these irrational and irregular expenses from costs.

--There is an organic relationship among costs, enterprise marketing prices, and enterprise profits. Profit is the difference between the selling price and costs. Thus, the proper enterprise price must be set for all products in order to encourage the enterprise, if it wants to make good profits, to lower costs, to make products of quality and new products, and not to put bad, inferior products on the market.

--The products turned out by an enterprise are partially from materials issued by the state and partially from materials "chased down" by the enterprise itself, so it is the responsibility of the enterprise to strictly implement the state pricing system for materials issued by the state, and at the same time account for the portion produced from materials bought by the enterprise at the agreed price (with guidance), and the enterprise's selling price can be raised to compensate for expenses with reason and profit.

#### 4. Wages and Awards

The improvement of the wage system is a great problem for the state to solve. The directors did not provide any comprehensive suggestions regarding this problem.

The consensus was to consider salaries an important lever which directly affects worker motivation, must be handled according to the principle of payment according to work performed, and should ensure labor reproduction. The salary system should maintain the proper relationship of incomes between occupations, giving correct preferential treatment to important occupations, occupations demanding high technical standards, and work in the heavy industry sector.

Salaries of workers and officials are presently in two forms: in money and in kind. The opinion was also expressed that the in-kind payment system should be discontinued, with all compensation in money; persons now getting supplements would be given enough extra money to go out and buy goods within one common system, at one price. The general opinion was that the present in-kind supply system should continue, but both forms of payment, in cash and in kind, should be fully computed as a basis for determining the salaries for production the funds enterprises will use for salaries.

Enterprise directors have the right to manage wages and manage the issuance of coupons according to the state system in order to keep abreast of salary payments as well as to issue coupons to affect worker performance. The rate at which persons are paid who do not work and take off time from work without excuse and without order in production work should have deductions from their pay proportionate to their absences from work.

--The system of awards should be used boldly, aiming foremost at encouraging action to save materials and use scientific and technical advances and creative inventions.

--Research should change the system of "organization throughout life" to a system of labor contracting and giving the enterprise responsibility and broad rights in the selection, training, arrangements, and termination of labor in reference to appropriate workers with labor contracts.

## 5. Right and Responsibility for Imports and Exports

To stimulate exports, the right and responsibility to conduct export business must be given to large enterprises and joint enterprises. These units should deal with foreign markets and should get loans in and use foreign currency in order to conduct business with certainty that they can repay the principal and interest in foreign currency. Units that surpass mandatory goals for import and export should be encouraged to achieve higher goals.

## 6. The Authority of the Director and the Inspection and Control System

--The authority of directors was quite clearly established in Decisions 25/CP and 146/HDBT, but specific implementing instructions do not yet exist. If the suggestions on management made above are implemented, the authority of directors will be appropriately broadened in the areas of materials, finances, credit, and labor, which will allow them truly to work according to the "headship" system, truly having the authority and responsibility of persons acting for the state, and also acting for the collective of the enterprise in management.

--It was suggested that the regulations on inspection and control of management agencies be reexamined and set out in line with a policy of increasing management discipline, but throwing out troublesome procedures and changing regulations that limit and detract from the enterprise's right to take the initiative in production and business and its financial independence.

## 7. Reorganizing Production

This matter has extremely great significance, and has been the subject of a decision by the Council of Ministers. The problem is to implement the decision well, and only with a reorganization of production will the management systems proposed above have a good basis for implementation.

--In addition to stating how enterprise should be categorized and arranged and how joint enterprises should be organized, many directors suggested that two problems be solved, as follow:

The first is how to place emphasis on joint and combined forms of business operations and how to consolidate the economy into a system that has been written into planning and organized and bring "joint" activities out of their state of being "hemmed in" and "retailing," and of being thought of as "chasing after the market system."

The second is to resolve management relationships between the basic level and the echelon directly above it and related sectors and between management on sector lines and management on territorial lines, in order for the basic level not to be run by too many people, but then have no one solve problems when they arise.

### III. A Few Conclusions

1. The basic level is the foundation of socioeconomic management according to the collective ownership system. The basic level is the place in touch with the most important material factors of production, which are labor and the means of production, and the place where production is directly regulated and managed and material goods are created for society. The basic level is the place that comprehensively carries out socioeconomic policies and systems that come from above, and is also the place that fully and truly reflects the successes and shortcomings of the management system. The strength of the basic level, as a whole, determines the strength of sectors and localities. For this reason, changes in the management system must originate on the basic level and benefit the basic level. This time, efforts to effect important changes to liberate the basic level from shackles that are characterized as bureaucratic and irrational and, on the other hand, to overcome subsistence management, require that basic-level installations develop on their own, not depending on others, and achieve high productivity, quality, and effectiveness.
2. "The Directors Speak" brought up many rich ideas and new proposals that are bold in many ways. There were also many ideas emphasizing the decisions the state has promulgated (in the regulations for state-operated enterprises and in other decisions of the Council of Ministers) but which have not been specified in legal documents, so implementation is not easy. The summary above does not include all the proposals made by the directors, but an attempt was made to reflect the most important proposals among them. We present these proposals to concerned agencies for their decision. While waiting for new party and government decisions, each basic-level installation must strictly implement the decisions already made in addition to striving to overcome shortcomings and failures in order to ensure the acceleration of production.
3. Economic management is the use of objective laws that have been observed in concrete circumstances of the economy in order to regulate economic activities most effectively with the aim of achieving the socio-economic goals that have been set. The development of the production forces and situation requires appropriate changes in the forms and methods of management. Thus, improving and reforming management and, speaking more broadly, perfecting the management system are tasks not to be done once, but many times. Decisions such as 25/CP, 26/CP, 64/CP, and 146/HDBT are all principles and creative decisions in the management field that had positive effects in production and business. At the same time, aspects of them have not been completed and require supplementation and change in the process of implementation. It will be the same with party and government decisions on management about to come out. The process of implementation thus requires

that basic-level installations on one hand strictly follow these decisions, and particularly that they adhere to them in principle, but, on the other hand, to be extremely innovative and creative and discover places where they are inappropriate or require supplementation because concrete conditions have changed. In this spirit, NHAN DAN welcomes very much the ideas the directors contributed, and while concluding "The Directors Speak," will continue to speak new ways to print the words of directors and of economic management personnel at all levels and sectors in contribution to constantly perfecting the management system.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

COLLECTIVIZATION OF SOUTHERN FISHERMEN--So far, 181 mid-scale cooperatives, 524 small-scale cooperatives, and 724 production groups concerned with marine products have been set up in the south, which accounts for 34.9 percent of the labor in the marine products business. A number of provinces of former Nam Bo have only 15 percent of the fishermen in collective production. In the first 6 months of 1984, southern provinces set up 4 marine products cooperatives and 135 fishing production groups. Hoai Nhon District, Nghia Binh Province, established 2 fishing cooperatives, 1 marine products processing cooperative, 1 cooperative to build and repair vessels, and 52 marine products production groups. Nam Can District, Minh Hai Province, set up 62 shrimp production groups and 8 ocean fishing groups. Fishermen who have not yet joined collective production organizations and receive labor and occupational management from village and district authorities signed two-way economic contracts for production and business and paid full taxes and sold products to the state. In a number of local areas, nevertheless, improvements are still slow in the organization of fish production, and product quality is still low and unstable. There is still a shortage of equipment, and there is still a large pool of surplus labor, so productivity is low. Many collective production organizations have not yet accumulated funds for re-production to expand and increase collective profits for cooperative and group members. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAN PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jul 84 p 4] 9830

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## AGRICULTURE

### PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN ESTABLISHING NEZ IN BINH TRI THIEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Anh Trang: "Binh Tri Thien Moves Laborers and Other People to Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Binh Tri Thien is one of the provinces that has launched a good movement to move laborers and other people to build new economic zones. Since 1976, the province has motivated 40,500 families totalling more than 202,000 people, of whom almost 83,000 are laborers, to go voluntarily to build new economic zones both in and outside the province. On the average, each year 5,062 families totalling 25,341 people and comprising 10,344 laborers have moved to new economic zones. During the past 3 years (1980-1983), the number of people voluntarily going to build new economic zones has increased every year. In 1983, the number of families going increased 17 percent, the number of people increased 24.2 percent and the number of laborers was 137.3 percent as compared with 1981. During the first 6 months of this year, 4,082 families totalling 16,721 people (7,958 laborers) voluntarily went to build new economic zones in and outside the province, fulfilling 53.5 percent of the planned quota for people and 62.6 percent for laborers. This is an increase of 60 percent as compared with the same period last year. Quang Trach, Trieu Hai and Huong Dien districts have fulfilled or exceeded the planned norms for 1984 for sending people to build new economic zones outside the province. The quality of the people who left was much higher than in previous years. Of the people who left, 45.1 percent were laborers, and 20 percent of the laborers were technical and professional laborers. Ten percent of those who left were party members and youth union members. Many villages and cooperative leadership cadres, teachers, doctors and nurses have voluntarily gone to build new homes.

#### Construction of New Economic Zones In the Province

In 1976, just after the formation [by merger] of the province, Binh Tri Thien had 1,753,500 hectares of natural land and a population of 1,763,618 people. Because of the historical situation and the effects of the war, the distribution of laborers and other people was not rational. The hilly and mountainous areas, which accounted for 82 percent of the land area, contained only 27.4 percent of the population (the population density was only 35 people per square km). Conversely, the coastal lowland areas accounted for only 18 percent of the land area, but 72.6 percent of the population was concentrated

here (the density here was 406 people per square km, 12 times higher than in the mountainous areas). Besides having 405,000 hectares of natural forest with reserves of 42.5 million cubic meters of timber, the mountainous areas of Binh Tri Thien had more than 20 types of soil. There were 21,800 hectares of very valuable red basalt soil, almost 10,000 hectares of sloping land and tens of thousands of hectares of fairly level land with a thick layer of topsoil suitable for cultivating long and short-term industrial crops and grains and food crops and for raising livestock. Thus, the resolution of the 1st Provincial Party Organization Congress of Delegates held in May 1977 clearly stated: "The hilly areas are the key areas for redistributing laborers and other people and for coordinating agriculture and forestry, agro-forestry and industry and the economy and national defense. A number of people from the lowlands must quickly be sent to reclaim wasteland, build new economic zones and form concentrated specialized cultivation zones in accord with large-scale socialist production." Since then, to implement this resolution of the provincial party organization congress, the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien Province have overcome many difficulties and gone to the hilly areas to build new homes using two forms, state enterprises and collectives.

Along with restoring a number of state farms that had been seriously damaged during the war, the province has built a number of new state farms to grow long-term industrial crops. Now, there are 10 state farms and dozens of state forest stations and camps in the hilly areas. These are the centers of the new economic zones. In the past several years, the state farms have planted 1,180 hectares of rubber, 180 hectares of coffee, 450 hectares of tea and 220 hectares of pepper. In 1982, the work sites collected 1,271 tons of dried rubber, 3 tons of coffee beans, 73 tons of dried tea leaves and 116 tons of dried pepper seed. The number of head of livestock and poultry has increased well: 570 buffaloes, 5,620 head of cattle and more than 40,000 pigs.

Along with the state enterprise form, Binh Tri Thien has advanced into the hills using collective forms (cooperatives and production collectives) in accord with the mottos the "state and people working together" with many different forms, "laborers go first followed by their families later" and send laborers (mainly laborers in families will go to the new economic zones) to the planned areas in order to build gardens, houses and collective welfare projects such as school, public health stations and stores. [Laborers in] many places such as the new economic zones of Nam Dong in Phu Loc, Binh Dien in Hue and Phu Dinh in Bo Trach are still reclaiming wasteland, constructing fields and building water conservancy projects so that they can welcome their families by the start of the new production season. "Fields and foothills"--cooperatives such as Thuy Duong, Thuy Phuong and Dien Luc have both fields and hills. "One place, two homes" is the case for remote places such as Quang Phuoc, Long Hung, and Dai Phong (where special units to reclaim mountainous areas have been formed). The special land reclamation units have gone into the mountains to build gardens, reclaim wasteland, prepare hilly land for growing subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, plant trees to form a windbreak, build dams and water tanks, raise livestock and transform virgin land into domesticated land before having their families join them. Although progress has been slow, it has been steady, and the difficult conditions faced by the people who have gone to these virgin areas have improved. Using many forms, during the past

8 years, Binh Tri Thien has built 14 new economic zones. The central echelon invested capital in nine of these zones; the province, districts and people built the other five by themselves. To date, the state has invested more than 56 million dong in the new economic zones in the province, and the people have contributed 37.5 million dong. The new economic zones in the hilly areas have attracted 21,274 families totalling 110,345 people, of whom 42,234 are laborers. These forces have built 85 medium and small-scale water conservancy projects and reclaimed 19,210 hectares of land. They have used this land to plant 4,000 hectares of wet rice, 12,000 hectares of potatoes, manioc, corn and millet, 170 hectares of coffee, 80 hectares of tea, 100 hectares of pepper and 700 hectares of sugarcane, citronella, tobacco, peanuts and sesame. Although cultural life in many of these new economic zones is not as advanced as that in the lowlands, economic life in some places, such as Nam Dong in Phu Loc, the A Luoi Basin in A Luoi, Highway 9-Khe Sanh in Huong Hoa and Nhan Hong in Bo Thach, is better than in their native villages. In advancing on the hills, Binh Tri Thien initially relied on the lowlands for laborers, capital and grain. That is, the "lowlands were used to support the hills." But now, a number of hilly areas have begun providing very valuable agricultural products such as timber, rubber, pepper and essential oils for export in order to import machinery, gasoline and fertilizer to support intensive, high-yield rice cultivation in the lowlands. The hilly areas have now begun to "support the lowlands."

#### Moving People to Other Provinces.

Along with sending laborers and other people to the hilly regions, Binh Tri Thien Province has actively mobilized people to go build new economic zones outside the province (in Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Thuan Hai, Dong Nai and Dong Be) and carried on a family planning movement in order to keep the population of the province from exceeding 1,850,000 people in 1985. Binh Tri Thien has used three forms to organize people to move to new economic zones outside the province: state enterprises, laborers with families have been recruited to go to state farms that grow rubber and coffee trees; collectives, cooperatives and production collectives have been established to build new economic points in the Central Highlands; and documents and means of transportation have been arranged to help those families that want to "make plans" to establish an enterprise in a southern province. Binh Tri Thien has formed a brotherhood with other provinces to receive people and taken steps to enable the districts and villages to send away and receive people in mutual brotherhood. The villages and cooperatives have invited people who left to return to their native villages and talk about the work methods and the building of a new life in the virgin areas. The province and districts have made it possible for a number of people who want to go build new economic zones to visit and check the places to which they will be going. To help the people leave, in the provinces and districts that have not established new economic funds, the production installations are actively encouraging those who are staying to provide those who are leaving with cash, grain, foodstuffs, crop seed and breeding animals. In many places, people have actively cancelled the debts of others. Not only have cooperatives cancelled the debts of those leaving but they have paid for unfinished products in order to make things easier for people. The cooperatives have also helped transport grain, provided medicines and helped pay travel expenses. In cases in which those leaving have not sold

their houses, the cooperatives and production units have taken responsibility for selling their houses so that these people could leave on time with their minds at ease. During the first years, the province and districts sent youths and laborers (mostly families going to new economic zones) to virgin areas to build gardens and houses and construct collective welfare projects first. Then, after the cadres had inspected the locations and the requirements had been met, people were allowed to move there. During the past 6 years, Binh Tri Thien has sent 19,227 families totalling 82,383 people (40,472) laborers) to build new economic zones in Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Thuan Hai, Dong Nai and Song Be. During the past 2 years (1982-1983), Binh Tri Thien has provided 10,356 people for the Rubber General Department and 5,670 people for the Gia Lai-Cong Tum coffee sector. In general, the standard of living of the people who have gone to build new economic zones in other provinces is better than it was when they were still living in their native villages. Many collective economic units, cooperatives and production collectives have become models for neighboring provinces and districts.

The number of people who have gone to new economic zones outside the province during the past 8 years is equal to the combined population of Dong Hoi and Dong Ha cities and A Luoi District.

#### Things Can Still Be Done Better

Sending laborers and other people to build new economic zones is an extremely important task. In the past, if the echelons and sectors in Binh Tri Thien had coordinated things more closely, even more people could have been mobilized to go to new economic zones and the quality of and the results achieved in building new economic zones would have been much greater. Although sending people to build new economic zones in the hilly areas in the province has been unified in one center, the present method of separating things (the labor services emulate to send people while the new economic committees welcome the new arrivals) frequently results in inconsistencies and causes difficulties for the people who are leaving. The province and districts must soon establish a new economic fund to help those who are leaving overcome the initial difficulties.

The hilly areas of Binh Tri Thien grow mainly industrial crops and subsidiary food crops (manioc) and, therefore, it takes a few years before the crops begin producing. However, the state provides grain support for only 6 months and so in the beginning those who have gone to new economic zones encounter many difficulties, particularly concerning grain. At a number of places, the people could not survive and so they had to leave. The money provided by the state to build houses and dig wells has been sufficient to cover only one-third of the expenses. There should be new and concrete economic policies for each area in order to encourage people to go. The hilly areas on Binh Tri Thien have great economic potential. But because the climate is so bad and because the material and technical base, which was weak to begin with, was completely destroyed during the war, the province is experiencing difficulties concerning grain. And so, in the coming years, sending people to the hilly areas will be limited. Sending laborers and other people to other provinces must be stepped up even more.

THAI BINH TAKES STEPS TO STRENGTHEN LAND MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Hoang Van Ry: "Thai Binh Stresses Land Management"]

[Text] Every year, the Red and Thai Binh rivers provide Thai Binh Province with silt-bearing water for agricultural production. Because of this, the deposits of alluvial soil have gradually built up along the coast of Tien Hai and Thai Thuy districts.

In Thai Binh, the average area per person is low. In 1980, the average amount of agricultural land per person was about 700 square meters, of which about 650 square meters was farm land. At a number of places such as the Dong Hoa Cooperative in Dong Hung District and the Thai Hoa and Thai Nguyen cooperatives in Thai Thuy District, the average is only about 400 square meters of farm land per person.

Since the August Revolution, with the help of the state, which has provided money and materials, Thai Binh has mobilized millions of man-days to build sea dikes and reclaim 3,500 hectares of land in Tien Hai and Thai Thuy districts. During the past several years, the echelons and sectors in the province have implemented measures to level the ground, expand the area and enable the land with agricultural potential to be put to use. The farm land has been expanded and crop allocations have been changed.

Thai Binh has exploited the soil by improving the soil, practicing water conservancy and allocating the crops rationally for intensive cultivation during the spring, 10th month and winter seasons. With this offensive spearhead, the areas in Tien Hai and Thai Thuy districts with acid and saline soil have been improved and crop yields have increased.

The arable land has been well managed and used for intensive cultivation and, therefore, crop yields and productivity in Thai Binh have been stabilized and increased. In 1981, gross grain production, converted to paddy equivalent, reached 544,637 tons, an increase of 12 percent as compared with the average levels of previous years (1976-1980). But for paddy, the average per capita yield during those years was below 300 kg and so the people encountered difficulties in their daily lives. This situation stemmed from several things: the intensive cultivation standards of the cooperatives in the province were

not uniform and the farm land was altered and reduced. According to survey data, in 1960, there were 108,200 hectares of farm land, but by 1980 this had declined to 98,700 hectares, a decline of 9,500 hectares in the space of 20 years.

The farming area declined because of a switch to building the material and technical bases, such as building water conservancy projects, opening communications roads, building industrial factories and economic sectors in the province and building collective welfare projects. Construction is essential. However, in using land for capital construction at a number of state organizations and cooperatives, there has been waste. And agricultural land management has been lax. On the other hand, the number of infants born each year has increased from 25,000 to 30,000.

Agricultural land management is an urgent requirement in Thai Binh. A number of places have been lax in managing the land and not made good use of all the arable land for production. They still allot land at their convenience and exceed the authority given them by the state. Inspections at a number of villages in 8 districts and cities show that since the beginning of 1983, there have been more than 1,500 cases of people occupying, using and transferring land illegally. This has resulted in the loss of 43 hectares, and 33 hectares were farm land. Because of doing things at their own convenience, a number of key village cadres have been sued. If land management fails to carry out the state's stipulations correctly, in not too long, the amount of land for farming will decline very rapidly and the people will encounter even more difficulties in their lives.

In order to prevent this, the party committee echelons and the authorities in the province are concentrating on guiding, inspecting and classifying things and recording land statistics in order to complete things by the end of the second quarter of 1985. Based on this, the survey data will be used to control the use, improvement and deep exploitation of the land and to score high economic results.

Along with the above tasks, control activities must be strengthened, those who transfer land illegally must be prosecuted and there must be measures for recovering land that has been occupied and for putting it into production. Taking agricultural soil to make bricks and tile at one's convenience in violation of the stipulations based on the spirit of Council of Ministers' Directive 119 on the production of bricks and tile and the protection of agriculture in producing bricks and tiles is strictly prohibited. The echelons and sectors in Thai Binh are concentrating their efforts on solving the problem in order to protect the arable land and prevent destruction of the [ground] surface, enable the farm land to increase its potential and create conditions to exploit the potential of the land in the best way possible.

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## AGRICULTURE

### STATISTICS PROVIDED ON ACQUISITION OF MARINE PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Marine Products Sector: 300,000 Tons of Shrimp, Fish Caught; 133,000 Tons Purchased"]

[Text] The first 7 months of this year, the marine products sector caught more than 300,000 tons of shrimp and fish, a 2-percent increase over the catch over the same period last year, and purchased 133,000 tons, a 16-percent increase over last year. Nam and aplong fish were scarce at the start of the season this year, so coastal provinces attempted to implement many measures, from reorganizing riverbank and coastline and open sea production forces to materials supply, services, and regulation and management of deep-sea fishing in state fishing sites, so that the production volume improved. In Thai Binh Province, 86 percent of the plan goals for catching fish and 81.6 percent of the purchasing goals were met; in Quang Nam-Da Nang, 85.8 percent of the plan goals for fishing and 156 percent of those for purchases were met; in Cuu Long, 90 percent of the plan goal for fishing and 70 percent of the purchasing goals were met; in Kien Giang, 82 percent of the plan goal for fishing and 66 percent of the purchasing goals were met. Low volumes were attained in a number of provinces--in Thuan Hai, 21-22 percent of catch and purchasing goals, for instance. In Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Tien Giang, and Ho Chi Minh City, under 50 percent of the catch and purchasing goals for the year were met. Coastal provinces are concentrating efforts on effectively organizing fishing operations, striving to implement the plan for catching and purchasing marine products fully and ahead of schedule.

In 7 months, Ben Tre Province caught 11,300 tons of shrimp and fish, a 20-percent increase over the same period last year, and sold the state 5,600 tons. In June and July alone, fishermen caught 4,000 tons of marine products, many times more than in the past 2 years.

In July, Kien Giang Province caught 3,900 tons of shrimp and fish--140 tons of the catch were shrimp. The marine products sector cooperated closely with customs, people's public security forces, and border defense forces to increase management, protect coastal areas and state fishing operations, and insure the safety of ships and boats of fishermen and the state-operated marine products exploitation business.

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## AGRICULTURE

### MARINE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY DECENTRALIZED TO COASTAL DISTRICTS

[Editorial: "Reorganizing the Marine Products Industry on the Scope of Coastal Districts"]

[Text] Our country's coastal districts and cities have been conducting many ocean fishing and shrimping operations, salt-water and brackish-water marine products culturing operations, and many other operations for a long time. This is where a large volume of marine products and high-value special products come from. Here broad relations exist among the central echelon, districts, and provinces regarding production organization, purchasing, processing, distribution, exports, and rear services.

Over the years of reorganizing production, much progress has been made by the marine products industry in the coastal regions of our country. The boat industry was restored and developed. Management, fishing, purchasing, rear services, and processing have been organized into truly effective activities, and labor productivity has increased fast in many places. Nearly all coastal districts have started new industries, putting the coastal area's labor and land resources to rational use.

In recent years, management was decentralized to many coastal districts. The degree of decentralization varied from partial to total, but there were generally good changes in many districts. The districts clearly recognized their responsibilities, authority, duties, and rights, positively and aggressively guided production and business and socialist transformation, and reorganized the marine products industry on a district scope. Active measures were taken in many districts to motivate production organizations and workers, and initial capital was therefore rapidly accumulated and the groundwork laid for supporting other local economic sectors.

Organizing the marine products industry in coastal districts is a new thing. In the process of reorganizing production and decentralizing management to coastal districts, many problems arose that required quick solutions and prompt action to supplement and correct the situation. In a number of districts, too much importance was attached to controlling and managing materials and buying marine products. They concentrated efforts on business and trade, especially on accumulating export marine products that yield large profits, and did not make a strong effort to improve and build new production relations in the fishing industry and reorganize the marine products industry

on a district scope. Large fishing ports such as Do Son, Cat Hai (in Hai Phong), Diem Dien (in Thai Binh), Cua Hoi (Nghe Tinh), Phan Thiet (Thuan Hai), and Rach Gia (Kien Giang), are not only large district and province production centers for marine products, but are also marine product centers for the coastal region and the entire country.

Here, a large volume of marine products is exchanged in season annually, which impacts on the needs of the entire country. Many investments are therefore needed, from special-use materials and port construction materials to organizing rear services and transport and product consumption networks. In a number of localities, after large marine product installations were turned over to the district, the state did not notice it when the marine products industry slipped into decline in many ways. This is a decentralization of the carte blanche-type which pays no attention to economic results and leaves the district to its own designs for guiding specialties and professions and investing in specialized sectors. Fresh fish and shrimp are products that cannot pass through the hands of many intermediaries and wait long periods of time between exchanges, so the province or district that manages installations dealing with these products must begin on the basis of common interest and aim at high economic returns, shunning provincial attitudes and the pursuit of individual profits, which have a bad influence on production and worker psychology.

Joint economic organizations are being formed in a number of localities. Joint and combined forms of business between districts and provinces and other economic sectors aim at breaking down obstacles in the management system and in capital and technical investments to catch, raise, and process marine products for export. In many places, marine products committees of districts and villages were abolished, and the mission of managing marine products for the state was assigned to joint organizations and joint branches in villages. State management tasks related to the marine products sector on the district scale must be decided early and clearly. The key issues are improving and strengthening new production relations and reorganizing the marine products industry, along with directing joint economic ventures and production and business toward high results and the production of many goods for consumption and export. Models must be developed quickly for the management system and the ranks of marine products cadres in coastal districts, and they must be unified, to enable the district echelon to keep in touch with the basic level and increase the capability for socioeconomic management in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee.

Work to formulate the marine products program, tied to the district socioeconomic development program and plan, is still slow and limited in many ways. To attain practical results in programming work and in efforts to decentralize marine products management to the district requires continuing to step up socialist reformation and reorganize production and continuing to build the material and technical base, relying on the economic potential of each coastal district. Besides providing close guidance to seasonal sea fishing and shrimp, districts should rapidly develop marine products processing and culturing industries, concentrating on special products for export, and should form areas with many products into large

production zones. Marine products development is to be tied to salt-production, agricultural, and small industry sectors to create conditions under which everyone in coastal districts has work, products increase for society, incomes increase, and life gradually improves for peasants.

There are nearly a hundred coastal districts in this country. In the task to build up the district, improving and reorganizing the marine products industry is a big job, requiring that all echelons and sectors concentrate on helping coastal districts direct production and improve the economic management system by sector, helping, in concert with the nationwide system, to encourage basic-level units to aggressively exploit capabilities and increase the wealth of the locality and the nation.

9830  
CSO: 4209/472

## AGRICULTURE

### CROP RESULTS REPORTED, DISTRICT SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "The Grain Production Front: Nam Bo Provinces Exceed the Quotas in Transplanting Autumn Rice; 198 Districts Have Supplemented the General Socioeconomic Plans"]

[Text] The autumn rice transplanting season is now over. The provinces in Nam Bo transplanted 610,996 hectares, exceeding the plan by 1.8 percent. The Mekong River Delta transplanted 540,333 hectares, exceeding the plan by 1.9 percent. Eight provinces--Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Long An, Tien Giang, Dong Nai and Thuan Hai--exceeded the plan by 3-10 percent. The autumn rice in the Nam Bo provinces has grown rather well this year. Because the vegetation protection system was expanded widespreadly and because purchase agreements were signed by the peasants and state vegetation protection units, the area affected by harmful insects and diseases was smaller than last year. In the entire region, 71,191 hectares were affected by harmful insects and diseases, but this was handled in time. A number of localities have begun harvesting the early autumn rice. In the entire region, 45,783 hectares have been harvested. In Tien Giang Province, autumn rice yields have averaged almost 4 tons per hectare, the highest ever. Showing initiative and creativity from the primary level and exploiting the potential concerning the labor, arable land and existing material and technical bases at the district level, to date, 198 of the 425 districts in the country have examined and supplemented the general district socioeconomic plans. Thirty-three of the key districts subordinate to the provinces have finished examining and supplementing the agro-forestry-fishing plans and, at the same time, set new guidelines for other plans.

The provinces in the lowlands, midlands and mountainous (northern) regions have virtually completed examining and supplementing the general plans for key districts, and they are gradually expanding things to other districts. The provinces in former Zone 4, along the central coast and in the Central Highlands have finished examining and supplementing the general plans for the key districts. Nghia Binh Province has finished supplementing the plans for all the districts. In this, Hoai Nhon District has completed the three plans--the general plan, the sector plan and the plan for the agricultural production installations. The provinces and cities in (former) Nam Bo have encountered difficulties concerning forces to implement the plans. But a number of

localities such as Cuu Long and Ben Tre have striven to complete the plans for key districts in order to gain leadership experience. Ben Tre is implementing the plans in three coastal districts. The entire province is striving to complete things for the remaining districts by November 1984, with the requirement being to fulfill the quotas like the key districts. Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai and Minh Hai provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have all finished examining and supplementing the general plans for one key district. In this, the agro-forestry-fishing plan is very specific and the quality of the planning is better. Besides this, these localities have begun to point out new directions for industrial, communications and transportation and cultural and social planning.

In general, during the past 6 months, the rate of progress in examining and supplementing the general district socioeconomic plans has not been the same in all the provinces and regions. A striking strength is that the places have manifested their potential concerning labor, arable land and the material and technical bases in coordination with economic and technical control. This has been manifested in arranging crop allocations, production seasons and livestock patterns in accord with the arable land and natural conditions. The leading points in the production of grain and industrial crops, particularly short-term industrial crops, have been stressed and high-yield areas with many commodity products to meet the needs of the localities and the state have been created. The concept of tying agricultural production to forestry and agro-forestry production to industry, particularly manufacturing, has been manifested on a more scientific and practical basis.

However, in examining and supplementing [the plans] and in planning methods and steps, many places have just calculated a balance based on the requirements. For the economic elements--the state enterprises, collectives and families--there is no concrete division of labor so that they can hit the targets put forth in the general plans.

11943  
CSO: 4209/445

MATERIAL PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER PRODUCTION ADVOCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Material Preparations for Winter Production Season"]

[Text] Linked to production reorganization, managerial improvement and material-technical base reinforcement, the revolution in cultivation patterns has created conditions for agricultural cooperatives--especially those in the Red River delta and North Vietnam's midlands--to take advantage of the climate and weather to add another production period to the winter cultivation season by using areas already cultivated with two rice crops.

Wintertime cultivation has exerted a fairly great effect and has gradually become the principal production season in many regions. There was a year when the largest area ever was cultivated and when the winter production season yielded nearly a half-million tons of subsidiary food and grain as well as other kinds of agricultural and food products, thus increasing the income of the collective economy and cooperative members' families.

The target set for the 1984-85 winter season is to try to cultivate 250,000 to 260,000 hectares including 25,000 hectares of corn, 100,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 50,000 hectares of potatoes, 10,000 hectares of soybeans and 70,000 hectares of vegetables and beans of various kinds and other dry-land crops.

To encourage agricultural cooperatives to expand the area of winter crops and cultivate them intensively, the Council of Ministers has adopted the policy of supplying technical materials such as fertilizers and insecticides in advance to production installations. Through the incentive policies of supplying technical materials, establishing economic contracts and so forth, the state has directed installations and localities to utilize labor and land effectively in order to develop production according to plan. The Ministry of Agriculture has formulated the policy of making specific investments in the production of agricultural products and crop strains and of providing technical assistance to production installations in carrying out intensive cultivation. The distribution, circulation and technical service sectors have also worked out new methods of carrying out activities according to the spirit of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum resolution in order to promote agriculture more effectively.

Beside the very fundamental and great opportunities, some difficulties still exist during the winter production season of this year and stem primarily from the fact that unfavorable weather conditions made it necessary to modify the planned allocation of rice varieties for the recent spring rice crop, that this crop was harvested belatedly and that a number of localities are lacking plant seeds and strains and the necessary material-technical facilities. The winter weather conditions are also subjected to abnormal changes... Therefore, production installations must bring into play their labor and land ownership spirit and their self-sufficiency, develop the favorable conditions, overcome difficulties and try to carry out sowing and growing in fulfillment of the planned area and crop allocation. Intensive cultivation measures must be fully implemented, the land must be adequately prepared and material conditions made available to carry out production. While caring for the 10th-month rice crop, it is necessary to supervise and improve the winter production plan and to make it commensurate with the production conditions required by intensive cultivation. The winter production area must be zoned off into regions for specialized and concentrated cultivation of important crops such as vegetables, subsidiary food and industrial plants while material-technical bases--first of all, water conservancy works--must be consolidated and improved to meet the need for irrigation and also drainage in case of heavy rains. Preparations must be made at an early date to ensure a sufficient amount of technical materials. It is necessary to eliminate the erroneous tendency to focus mainly on intensive cultivation while neglecting to achieve the planned crop area or to neglect both intensive cultivation and the planned crop area in order to concentrate materials only on the cultivation of two rice crops. Winter is a season propitious to the sowing and growing of dry-land, cold-resistant crops capable of yielding a great variety of products. Potatoes are simultaneously a grain and food producing crop of export value. The greatest attention must be paid and importance attached to developing potato cultivation in consideration of the land potential, regional ecological conditions and suitable winter crop allocation. Despite their limited varieties, potatoes can be produced in many areas including the mountain regions. Only by actively creating conditions to expand the potato area can one fully use the land and labor potentials of regions which are capable of producing subsidiary food and grain crops but are still confining themselves to the one-crop system.

The state has formulated a policy to stimulate production in wintertime and has decided to supply technical materials in advance to installations to enable them to take the initiative in production. The agricultural sector must quickly work out a specific investment policy and move material supplies to production installations in the specified quantities, categories and qualities at the scheduled time. Production installations must do their utmost to secure additional on-the-spot sources of material supplies--first and foremost, fertilizers--, reserve part of their labor force to carry out water conservancy and to develop and transform fields, and ensure an intensive development of the winter cultivation season with plenty of products from each cultivated area unit.

For the provinces of North Vietnam, winter is an important production season which contributes to an increase in the volume of grain and food for human consumption and in the quantity of animal feed and which helps also to augment the amount of agricultural products of high export value. Making material preparations at an early date is taking a measure to enable the winter production season to take place under favorable conditions, and to make it possible to perform sowing and cultivation on all the planned area on schedule and to effectively apply the intensive cultivation techniques.

9332

CSO: 4209/470

NATIONWIDE CULTIVATION OF RICE, SUBSIDIARY CROPS INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Owing to favorable weather conditions this year, all localities in South Vietnam have sown and transplanted the summer-fall rice crop on approximately 750,000 to 760,000 hectares--30,000 hectares more than the plan norm. The 11 provinces and city which have exceeded the plan norm for the summer-fall rice cultivation area are Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Dong Kai, Ho Chi Minh City, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, Long An, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Hau Giang. The main summer-fall crop is ripening uniformly. The late rice crop in other areas is putting forth heads. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 15 August, various localities have harvested 199,000 hectares representing 24.1 percent of the cultivated area and amounting to 174 percent of the area cultivated in the same period last year. The summer-fall rice output of the harvested areas in these localities either fulfills or exceeds the plan norm.

The summer-fall rice output [per hectare] is 40 quintals in Hau Giang, 36 quintals in An Giang, 40 quintals (5 quintals more than the plan norm) in Cuu Long, 40-41 quintals (2 quintals more than the plan norm) in Quang Nam-Da Nang and 35-36 quintals (1 to 2 quintals more than the plan norm) in Tien Giang.

Taking advantage of relatively favorable weather conditions, all localities are concentrating efforts on the 10th-month production season. Throughout the country, sowing and transplanting have been performed on 2,353,661 hectares, fulfilling 74.2 percent of the plan norm and corresponding to 98.4 percent of the cultivated area in the same period last year. As of 15 August, the provinces and cities in North Vietnam have fulfilled 96.2 percent of the sowing and transplanting plan norm--up 2.1 percent over the same period last year. The provinces in the midlands, deltas and former Zone 4 have nearly completed the transplanting, with Binh Tri Thieu fulfilling 115 percent, Nghe Tinh 109.9 percent, Ha Son Binh 100.2 percent and Hai Hung 100.1 percent of the sowing and transplanting plan norm. The mountain provinces have reached 86 percent of the sowing and transplanting plan norm, with Lai Chau attaining only 40.4 percent and Hoang Lien Son only 63.2 percent of this norm.

The rice area affected by harmful insects and diseases, especially by stem borers, has expanded continuously. The localities concerned are mobilizing their work force and applying combined measures to destroy egg nests and pick out larvae in order to reduce the damage caused by these insects and diseases to the minimum. The Ministry of Agriculture is trying by all means to procure enough insecticides, especially the highly effective ones, for supply to production installations; the latter are also actively preparing material conditions (fertilizers, seeds and draft power) for the winter production season and for the waterlogging prevention and control to protect the 10th-month crop.

The South Vietnam provinces have fulfilled 58.8 percent of the plan norm for the 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting, which amounts to 94.6 percent of the achievement in the same period last year. The Mekong delta provinces have fulfilled 59.1 percent of the sowing and transplanting norm--an achievement equivalent to 97.7 percent of that in the same period last year.

The entire country has sown and planted subsidiary crops on 249,370 hectares amounting to 124 percent of the area in the same period last year and including the corn, sweet potato and cassava areas which are equivalent to 118.2, 124.4 and 150.9 percent respectively of those in the same period last year. Compared with the area in the same period last year, the 88,837 hectares of vegetables and beans represent 130.8 percent, broken down into 90.7 percent for North Vietnam and 169.3 percent for South Vietnam. Also compared with the area in the same period last year is the industrial crop area which amounts to 168.4 percent, broken down into 187.8 percent for peanuts and 236.9 percent for soybeans.

In the northern provinces--especially those in the Red River delta--cultivation in the winter production season is carried out after the 10th-month rice crop and in areas already cultivated with two rice crops. The record year was one when the winter season yielded 510,000 tons of subsidiary crops converted to paddy equivalent and composed of many kinds of vegetables, beans and peanuts for export.

To encourage agricultural cooperatives fully to use land and strive to grow winter crops on between 250,000 and 260,000 hectares this year and to carry out intensive cultivation, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to supply in advance such technical materials as chemical fertilizers and insecticides to create conditions for production installations to properly grow four types of crop--namely, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and soybeans.

The Ministry of Agriculture has foreseen the supply of 100 kg of standard nitrate fertilizer to each hectare of corn or soybeans, 200 kg to each hectare of potatoes and 50 kg to each hectare of sweet potatoes. For localities which produce seeds and strains of the above-mentioned crops, the state will apply an incentive policy consisting, for example, in investing an additional 100 kg of standard nitrate fertilizer in each ton of potatoes produced for further propagation, and will also implement a similar policy

toward various kinds of corn and soybeans. The Ministry of Agriculture has assigned to the supply sector the duty to take measures to provide the above-mentioned technical materials in the specified quantities, qualities and kinds to production installations prior to the beginning of the production season.

9332  
CSO: 4209/470

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

BAUXITE MINE PRODUCTION--(SGGP) In the emulation drive for accomplishments in commemoration of the 55th Anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Labor Union, the Bao Loc Bauxite Mining Enterprise (of the Basic Chemicals Corporation) surmounted difficulties with materials, equipment, and techniques to successfully improve the ore selection and washing conveyor belt and raise the content of aluminum oxide in pure ore to 44.99 percent--only 40-43 percent was achieved in past years. Enterprise cadres and workers strove for high productivity and safety in labor and for workday and workhour accounting, and they fulfilled 167.9 percent of the output plan for June, enabling the enterprise to surpass plan goals for the first 6 months of the year, with outputs amounting to 78.24 percent of the annual plan (the corporation was assessed a quota of 5,000 tons), which is 5 times higher than during the same period last year. The enterprise registered to strive diligently to complete and surpass the 1984 plan (reaching 6,000 tons of ore) 40-60 days ahead of schedule in order to accept additional goals. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Jul 84 p 1] 9830

CSO: 4209/420

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

**DAC LAC RADIO STATIONS**--The Dac Lac radio and television station recently put into commission the 115th wired radio broadcasting station in (Phoh Pack) District to serve the local people. The provincial radio and television station also repaired 37 wired radio stations at grassroots units and improved professional skills for propaganda and information cadres of various radio stations. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84 BK]

**SONG BE TRANSMITTERS**--Three ultrahigh frequency transmitters were recently commissioned in Phuoc Long and Ben Cat Districts and Thu Dau Mot City, Song Be Province. In addition to contributions made by the local people in term of labor and material, these districts and city have spent 1.1 million dong for installation work. Thanks to these transmitters, remote villages now can listen to various radio programs. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Sep 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/12

LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF IMPORTANCE OF BASIC-LEVEL CADRES URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Production Unit Cadres and Quality of Cooperation Management"]

[Text] Attaining high labor productivity and economic effectiveness in production is a process of combining the factors of materials and techniques with human labor. Product contracting with labor groups and laborers has facilitated stimulating cooperative members and members of production groups in cooperatives to work positively and to take responsibility for final results. What is important is to have basic-level cadres who adhere firmly to substance and methods, have the ability to manage and regulate production, and ensure that standards and policies are fully implemented to improve contracting according to the spirit of the directives of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee.

One of the means of effectively correcting and resolving deviations and shortcomings and perfecting the product contracting system is to streamline the administrative machinery of the cooperative and the production group.

The production unit is the basic organization for implementing the production plan of the cooperative and production groups and implementing resolutions of the administrative board. The production unit regulates the production process via the product contracting system, ensuring that production evolves harmoniously.

The quality of production unit cadres, among them the unit leader, determines what the outcome of production administration and organization will be like.

It is now rather generally the situation that the place of the production unit and role of the production unit leader are not given sufficient acknowledgement. Investigations revealed production unit cadres of very poor quality in many localities. A rather large number were over-aged and fell short of standards of culture, administration, techniques, and enthusiasm for work. This is one of the many causes of relaxed management and "empty contracts," which cause negative performance and delays in the plan and in the production cycle.

Product contracting to the labor group and laborers is a good way to implement a division of work which ties in the collective worker with the individual worker throughout the phases of production. The productive unit leader must know how to assign some phases to specialized teams and units and to contract others out, as appropriate, based on the production objective, the condition of the material and technical base and production tools, and the conditions of geography and population. Contracts must include economic and technical specifications and phased planning. They must include inspection, supervision, and final testing and approval. They must have clear awards and penalties. Only by regulating production well can the production team leader take advantage of the superiority of cooperation and work division, stimulate the positive nature of collective workers and individual workers, and achieve high productivity and output throughout production.

Those requirements can be met only when there is a corps of basic-level cadres who are good administrators, form their units into strong collectives, successfully accomplish their production mission, do their duty to society, expand the collective economy, and ceaselessly improve the daily life of the people.

Related levels and sectors must help production groups and cooperatives streamline administrative machinery, which consists of the administrative board, specialized elements, and the basic production unit. They must train the cadre corps to be capable and experienced in the administration and regulation of production and they must train that corps to train personnel capable of taking the place of members of the corps. They must overcome tendencies to underestimate the importance of the position of the basic production unit and the role of the production unit leader.

Upholding the quality of administration and perfecting the system of product contracting are basic prerequisites to stimulating agricultural production to reach the new targets that are more progressive.

9830  
CSO: 4209/400

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS ATTACK UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jun 84 pp 22-23, 25

[Article by Dinh Duc: "Ho Chi Minh City Looks for Jobs for Youths"]

[Text] A Fine Practice But More Than a Few Difficulties

In 1984, Ho Chi Minh City still has more than 200,000 unemployed. If these persons remain unemployed, their numbers will be increased each year by level II and level III graduates and returning military personnel and assault youths. The majority of the unemployed do not have a skill, consequently, it is even more difficult to provide them with a suitable job and enable them to support themselves. In view of this urgent situation, the 3rd City Party Organization Congress decided that this is one of the tasks that must be given foremost attention. The Youth Union has also actively participated in providing jobs for youths through a broad range of specific programs and measures that provide fundamental, long-range solutions and meet the immediate demands of the situation.

In the 9 years since liberation, Ho Chi Minh City has raised its gross social product more than 30-fold. In addition to higher labor productivity, this achievement has largely been due to expanding production and providing jobs to increasing numbers of laborers who were previously unemployed and raising the percentage of laborers engaged in material production from 46 to 73 percent while reducing the number not engaged in production related work from 51 to 26 percent. In 1978, less than 1 million persons of work age in the city had jobs. By the start of the 1980's, this figure had reached nearly 1,200,000. However, examined from the perspective of its production capacity as a major industrial center, which might be greater than that of any of the other municipalities, the potentials for the development of industry, small industry, the handicraft trades and services in Ho Chi Minh City is still very large. At present, less than 50 percent of the city's industrial capacity is being utilized. We have estimated that if machinery were utilized at full capacity, some 200,000 additional jobs could be provided. With the accompanying jobs that this would provide within the industrial sector, the ratio between the labor engaged in industrial production and the labor in the services would be 4:1. One extremely important task in accelerating production at this time is to create stable sources of supplies and raw

materials. In a broad sense, the movements launched by the Youth Union to make scientific and technological improvements, raise labor productivity and serve as the shock force in economizing on, finding and procuring raw materials also play an active part in the present effort to find jobs for youths. However, not enough has been done in this regard. During the past 1 or 2 years, this task of the Youth Union has generally not been promoted. Attention is no longer being given to the job placement centers in the subward Youth Union organizations or to the participation of the Youth Union organization and the labor agency in introducing and providing jobs for youths, consequently, some aspects of these efforts have been discontinued or are marked by confusion over how best to proceed. In particular, the Youth Union has not done much to educate youths regarding labor, such as teaching them the reasons for working, the proper attitude toward work, the motives for selecting an occupation and so forth. At present, many policies of the city are opening new directions in order to make the best possible use of the labor force. The Youth Union is entirely capable of actively contributing to the implementation of these policies.

#### Rebuilding the Job Placement Centers Within the Subward Youth Union Organizations and Focusing Efforts on Educating Youths and Encouraging Them To Go to Key Worksites and State Farms and Join the Assault Youth Force

The youth job placement centers in the subward Youth Union organizations will not be able to make progress if they only concern themselves with simply introducing youths to agencies, enterprises and small industry and handicraft production installations within the city. One reality we face is that more than a few youths have no skill or job but want to find an easy, high paying job in the city. The Youth Union cannot simply accede to this preference nor can it satisfy this desire of youths. The job placement centers must be centers that teach youths about their obligation to work, that teach youths the proper goals and motives for working. The job placement centers must also become centers where youths register for worksites, state farms and construction sites, such as Tri An, Dac Nong, Duyen Hai and so forth, centers where they register for the assault youth forces of the city and the various precincts and districts.

In 1984, in addition to the large Tri An hydroelectric power project, the city also has plans, plans which it has begun to implement together with neighboring provinces, to establish large-scale industrial crop growing areas, especially at the state rubber farms in Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces, 12 state rubber farms in Dac Nong (which are also harvesting timber), the planting of 10,000 hectares of jute through ties with Long An Province and the establishment and expansion of state farms raising sugarcane, pineapples, coconuts, tobacco, rushes and so forth in the districts in the outskirts of the city. If we mobilize labor well, we can send to the construction sites mentioned above from 20,000 to 30,000 youths. Specifically, in 1984, the Youth Union, together with the other departments, sectors and mass organizations, will mobilize 10,000 assault youths, some of whom will be under the management of the city and some of whom will be managed by the precincts and districts. These assault youths will be shock forces that build economic centers, worksites, state farms and such local construction projects as schools, medical aid stations, cultural halls and so forth. Thus, we will be

launching a labor and construction emulation movement among youths while making important contributions to resolving the pressing problem of finding jobs for youths.

This year, the city has adopted a policy to mobilize 10 million mandays of labor under the socialist labor obligation to build social projects, roads, water conservancy projects and so forth in concert with the provinces. During the past several years, this mobilization has not been carried out well. To resolve this problem, the city is permitting persons who have a socialist labor obligation to contribute money or materials instead of working a specific number of days. With this liquid capital, the precincts and districts will establish professional labor units whose pay and other benefits will be based on contracts to take the place of these persons. The "professional labor units" will primarily consist of unemployed youths who possess a manual skill. This is a form of labor that the Youth Union organizations at installations can study and assume the responsibility for establishing and then sign construction contracts with the government. In this way, the Youth Union can participate in finding jobs for some skilled youths, participate in construction and earn funds for use in Youth Union activities if plan quotas are exceeded.

**In View of the Fact that the City Is an Industrial Center, the Youth Union Must Actively Participate in the Development of Industry, Especially Small Industry and the Handicraft Trades and Must Participate in the Vocational Training of Youths Through the Subward and District Level Vocational Training Centers**

It can be said that this is a major direction in the effort to provide jobs. At present, on the momentum of the strong development that is occurring each year, the city can provide employment for 25,000 skilled laborers at installations within small industry and the handicraft trades. It is necessary to teach this feature of the city to youths and enlighten that portion of youths whose thinking is not consistent with the general situation. Their thinking is that someone who becomes a manual worker must join the roles of the state while someone who works in a cooperative team in small industry or the handicraft trades is considered to be a person who is working simply to earn a living. However, there is also a need to fully recognize and sympathize with the aspirations of youths and their desire to make progress. Therefore, the development of the mass organizations, the most important one being the Youth Union, within small industry and the handicraft trades is very important. At the same time, we must provide proper policies and benefits for laborers within small industry and the handicraft trades. Recently, importance has been attached to establishing and developing Youth Union organizations within small industry and the handicraft trades and noteworthy achievements have been recorded. Together with the development of the organization of the Youth Union, the various "remedial training and skill testing" movements of youths within the small industry and handicraft sectors have given rise to many examples of unselfish labor and creative talents among the young craftsmen within small industry and the handicraft trades and

created among youths a good attitude concerning the worker under the socialist system and "spirit of serving and developing such traditions as the nation's morality, learning, qualities, etc." Let us go forth.

To create favorable conditions for youths to obtain jobs, we must teach them a trade. The vocational training centers of the precincts and districts, which are gradually being established following the opening of the first of these centers, the vocational training center of the 3rd Precinct, will be places that provide vocational training and job placement for youths. The model of the vocational training center (the 3rd Precinct Vocational Training Center) shows us that this form of vocational training is simple and inexpensive but yields high returns. The precinct and district vocational training centers are federations of the subward level vocational training centers. These centers, which are based on the requirements of the local trades, have the task of providing vocational training and teaching academic subjects to youths while also serving as places that teach politics, the motives for learning a trade and the meaning of genuine labor to youths. They are places that have Youth Union and Women's Union organizations, something which the private vocational schools in the city do not. The guideline to be followed in building the vocational training centers is: "The state and the people working together." The machinery used in practical training comes entirely from small industry and handicraft installations within the locality and trainees are youths who live in the subward or precinct in which the center is located. Upon the completion of their training, they are given jobs at installations within the subward or precinct or at the installations at which they received their practical training. By training and providing jobs to youths in this way, the 3rd Precinct Vocational Training Center has steadily developed both in terms of its organization and scale of training as well as the quality of vocational training and the molding of the new laborer. The activities of the Youth Union and Women's Union chapters there are strong and of high quality. The following few figures show the development of vocational training within the precinct: in 1982, the 3rd Precinct Vocational Training Center only trained 23.40 percent of the persons of the precinct who were trained at the formal schools of the central level and the city. In 1983, the number of persons trained at the precinct vocational training center rose to 36 percent. During the 1st quarter of 1984, this figure rose to 90 percent and, under the plan for 1984, the center will provide training for 70 percent of the youths who need to learn a trade. The vocational training centers of the subwards, precincts and districts will surely make important contributions toward meeting the city's quota of training 53,000 technical workers in 1984, 28,000 for industry and 25,000 for small industry.

From our look at how the subward vocational training centers have been combined into the 3rd Precinct Vocational Training Center, we see that the Youth Union organization within each subward is entirely capable of participating with the subward party committee in the management of the centers and in their educational and vocational training activities. As long as we are unable to establish "Youth Union universities," the subward-precinct and district level vocational training centers will serve a similar function, will serve as substitutes when the Youth Union begins to participate and play an important role in the activities of these centers. This, we feel, is an

easier, better and more practical step for the basic Youth Union organizations in Ho Chi Minh City to take. It will be a dynamic and creative expression of a desire to fully implement the present policy of the Youth Union Central Committee on the establishment of "Youth Union universities."

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CSO: 4209/457

END

**END OF  
FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

1 Nov 1984

